

سكرا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974

Austria	10.8	Lebanon	41.00
Belgium	10.8	Luxembourg	10.10
Denmark	11.5	Netherlands	1.25
France	11.5	Norway	1.25
Germany	11.5	Portugal	1.25
Greece	11.5	Spain	1.25
Great Britain	11.5	Sweden	1.25
India	11.5	Switzerland	1.25
Iran	11.5	Turkey	1.25
Italy	11.5	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.25
Japan	11.5	Yugoslavia	1.25

Established 1887

28,504

Bid to Steal Royal Stone Fails in U.K.

Westminster Abbey Searched; Man Held

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Police questioned a suspected Scottish nationalist who was arrested early this morning during a unsuccessful attempt to steal the Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey.

The robbery attempt failed when an alarm connected to the 450-pound stone went off in Scotland Yard headquarters, two blocks away.

More than 100 policemen, some with dogs, converged on Westminster Abbey when the alarm went off shortly after midnight. They found the Stone of Scone on top of a small folding cart, which had collapsed under the weight.

A man was discovered nearby. Police sources said he was in his 30s, had lived in Scotland and could have connections with Scottish nationalists.

2 Others Held

Two other men, spotted in the parking lot behind the abbey, also were held for questioning.

Brought here from Scotland in 1296 as a token of Scottish submission to English rule, the stone has been an object of contention between Scots and Englishmen. It rests against the abbey's main altar and is used in the coronation ceremony for English monarchs.

The stone, a rough chunk of sandstone 2 feet by 18 inches, was not damaged in the raid, but an oak chair, built in 1380, was damaged slightly, police said. The stone rests under the oak Coronation Chair.

In the past, Scots have called for the return of the stone. According to legend, it grows



Coronation Chair with the Stone of Scone in place.

when a legitimate monarch sits on it.

In the last of several attempts to seize the stone, Scottish nationalists removed it on Christmas Day in 1950 and left it in Airthroath, in Scotland, where it was discovered three months later.

The official Scottish Nationalist party issued a statement condemning the attempted theft but clearly indicated where its sympathies lay.

Party deputy chairman Douglas Crawford said: "This act of vandalism is not condoned or perpetrated by us. Anyway, this was not an attempted theft, but an attempted removal. The stone belongs to Scotland."

Clerides, Denktash To Confer In Nicosia

Nicosia, Sept. 5 (UPI)—

Despite continuing charges of atrocities by both sides on this divided island, a meeting between Greek Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash to discuss humanitarian problems will be held tomorrow, a United Nations spokesman said.

The meeting had been scheduled for last Monday, but Mr. Denktash called it off when Turkish Cypriot graves were found near the village of Maratha.

The government of President Clerides charged today that Turkish forces have executed at least 120 Greek Cypriots in Turkish-held areas of Cyprus. Turkish Cypriots said there was a report of another massacre of Turkish Cypriots by Greek Cypriots.

A government statement did not list specific atrocities but said:

• Turkish coalition seen in danger of collapse. Page 2.

the slayings occurred in areas now under Turkish control.

"It emerges from document evidence gathered by the police that until the 17th of August at least 120 Greeks were murdered in cold blood by Turks, including children, women and men up to the age of 90," the government statement said.

The government also said Andreas Stylianou, a building contractor who escaped from a Turkish detention center, told police that the Turks machine-gunned about 30 Greek Cypriot soldiers who had been held near Palekthro, about seven miles east of Nicosia.

Mr. Stylianou said the slayings occurred on Aug. 14, when Turkish forces launched their second offensive on the Mediterranean island.

A Turkish Cypriot spokesman said a report had been received of a massacre of more than 50 civilians in time, a village in a small Turkish enclave on the southwest edge of the island. The Turkish Cypriots were buried in a mass grave, the spokesman said.

149 Bodies

Turkish Cypriots said 149 bodies have been exhumed from two graves in an area about 12 miles north of Famagusta on the east coast—at Alia and Maratha. The UN confirmed that at least 94 bodies had been removed from the grave found on Sunday at Maratha but could not confirm the total of those found at Alia two weeks ago.

Turkish Cypriots claimed to have found another mass grave at Dohi, near Limassol.

Heavy firing broke out tonight along the "green line" dividing the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sections of Nicosia, a UN spokesman said.

He said heavy firing went on for two hours at three places along the line. Most of it was in the area of the Famagusta Gate and the suburb of Omorphia.

He said that a truce went into effect. "A complete cease-fire has been established and is being observed by both sides," he said.

The UN spokesman said Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, who met tomorrow afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel, which is situated on the "green line" dividing the two communities in the capital.

He said UN representatives would attend the meeting.

The UN also announced the release of 60 Greek Cypriot prisoners by the Turkish forces at Famagusta yesterday.

After initially supporting the late President Lyndon Johnson's foreign policies, Sen. Fulbright broke with Mr. Johnson in September, 1965, over U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic.

And, although he originally had approved the U.S. role in Vietnam, by mid-1968 Sen. Fulbright had become chief spokesman for the anti-war forces and used his committee as a platform to oppose continued American involvement in Indochina.

President Ford's appointment of a Democrat to the choice



Sen. William Fulbright

Madrid Post Seen for Flanigan

Ford Said to Offer Fulbright Post of Ambassador to U.K.

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI)—President Ford has offered retiring Sen. William Fulbright the post of ambassador to Great Britain, informed sources disclosed today.

The President also has offered the post of ambassador to Spain to Peter Flanigan, who was assistant for international economic affairs to former President Richard Nixon.

It was understood that Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who was defeated in the Arkansas Democratic primary this spring in his bid for a sixth Senate term, was at first interested in the ambassadorship but later said he wanted to think it over.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was reported to be urging Sen. Fulbright to take the appointment.

Britain has accepted the nomination of the senator, who now is visiting China as the head of a seven-man congressional delegation, and key Senate Republicans also have indicated concurrence. Ambassadorial appointments must be approved by the Senate as well as agreed to by the host governments.

Awaiting Agreement

Mr. Flanigan's nomination is in process, but the White House is still awaiting word of Spain's agreement. It was believed that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's recent serious illness, from which he has just returned to his post, may have delayed Madrid's formal acceptance.

If he is named ambassador to London, Sen. Fulbright, 69, would replace Walter Annenberg, a Philadelphia publisher and long-time Nixon supporter who was named by the former President to the Court of St. James's in 1969.

Sen. Fulbright's Senate term ends Jan. 3. If he is appointed to the diplomatic post before then he would have to resign from the Senate.

A former Rhodes scholar at Oxford and University of Arkansas president, Sen. Fulbright originated the Fulbright scholarships which enabled American students to study abroad. Although he has won great respect among his colleagues and among diplomats, he has had a stormy career as Foreign Relations Committee chairman.

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London post would emphasize his stated commitment to bipartisanship in foreign policy as well as his desire to name his own people to key diplomatic posts.

Yesterday, the President nominated George Bush, Republican national chairman, to be U.S. envoy to Peking, former Sen. John Sherman Cooper to be ambassador to East Germany, and White House counselor Kenneth Rush to be ambassador to France.

Mr. Flanigan, 51, is a former Wall Street financial analyst who joined Mr. Nixon's White House staff in 1972. He resigned as presidential assistant for international economic affairs on Aug. 13, three days after President Ford took the oath of office.

Prices Soar On Wall Street, Dow Up 22.76

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Prices rallied sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today following a move by the Federal Reserve Board that investors interpreted as likely to bring interest rates down.

The surge of enthusiasm pushed the Dow Jones industrial index ahead by 22.76 points. Story Page 9.

Ford, Echeverria Talk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—President Ford probably will meet Mexican President Luis Echeverria in October on the U.S.-Mexican border, it was announced today.

22 Singers, Recording Aides Cited In Italian Song Contest Scandal

TURIN, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Ten of Italy's leading pop singers have been warned that they are under investigation in connection with a giant lottery scandal, justice officials said today.

The scandal, involving a popular television program starring pop singers for whom viewers cast ballots picking their

favorite, came to light when authorities discovered that one-third of the ballots received were taken, the officials said.

It was estimated that six million false lottery entries had been made during the 1971-72 edition of the program "Canzonissima," of a total of 17 million entries.

Turin's deputy public prosecutor, Rocco Sciaraffa, has sent "judicial communications" to 22 persons—10 singers and 13 representatives of record companies—informing them of his inquiries and suggesting they retain counsel.

The annual Canzonissima lottery—in which millions of lire are won by viewers whose choice is voted top—also brings

Finance Leaders Of 'Big 5' Plan Weekend Parley

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Finance ministers and central bankers from the United States, Japan and three leading Common Market countries will meet this weekend to discuss the international monetary situation.

The meeting, to be held "in the Paris region," was called at the initiative of the French, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade told newsmen as he left the Elysee Palace after a 30-minute interview with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. In Washington, Treasury Secretary William Simon told The New York Times that the group would discuss "a broad menu of economic subjects," including inflation, potential problems of banks in the Eurocurrency markets and the problems of recycling the vast flows of funds pouring into the oil-producing countries.

In London, officials said that Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey planned to emphasize the dangers of a world recession and the need for coordinated international action to meet it.

A spokesman for West Germany's Finance Minister Hans Epp said that no concrete decisions were expected from the two-day session. He added that the international monetary and economic situation would be discussed "in the broadest sense."

French officials said that, while both technical monetary subjects and general international economic questions would be discussed, the meeting was not connected with the particular situation of any one nation's economy.

Mr. Simon emphasized that the meeting was arranged more than six weeks ago and is "one of a continuing series." He noted that officials of the five nations have met on at least four previous occasions in the last 18 months without any initial publicity.

The official French communiqué said the meeting had been planned "for many weeks with the aim of allowing a confrontation of points of view before the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund" in Washington at the end of this month.

The "Big Five" have held such get-togethers before the 1972 and 1973 annual IMF conferences, which were overshadowed by the debate on reforming the international monetary system.

At that meeting and since then, there has been a program of resolving the fundamental issues. However, in the wake of the quadrupling of oil prices that occurred after that meeting, governments have become far more preoccupied with resolving their domestic economic problems.

Inflation heads this list, followed by the rapidly deteriorating trade and international payments positions of most countries due to the increased cost of oil. The domestic financial markets of every major industrialized country are currently in disarray, with no end in sight for plunging stock prices and a virtual halt to the flow of the long-term bond issues by which industry finances itself.

In addition, the large losses reported by commercial banks in the United States, West Germany, Britain and Switzerland have fanned fears about the stability of the banking industry.

All of this is happening as the major industrialized countries simultaneously experience either economic stagnation or gains far below what have been considered normal. The most worrisome element is that the economic slowdown is synchronized—for the first time since the end of World War II all major countries are more or less in the same phase of a business downturn.

The immediate problems—which no doubt will be high on the weekend agenda—include better coordination on economic policy and especially a resolution of the divergent official opinions about how soon government policy should be redirected from fighting inflation to boosting economic activity; how the oil states' surpluses, currently directed mostly to the New York and London markets, can be recycled to other nations.

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Critics Applauded

A critic speaking from the floor was applauded after describing as "negative" the stance taken by Mr. Butz, which he defended as merely "pragmatic."

Mr. Butz said that the government's position had not yet been fully developed. But he said: "It's academic to talk about accumulation of stocks this year. It's academic to talk about doubling our aid commitment."

He said that he would continue to insist that any grain reserves in the United States should be held by private interests rather than the government, and that other countries should bear a larger share of the burden of aid in food than in the past.

His principal emphasis was on profit incentives for farmers to increase production and on spreading technology and increasing scientific research.

Trudeau Plans Visits

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau will make official visits to France and Belgium next month, his office said today.

Earl Butz

Butz Warns On Limits to U.S. Food Aid

Cites Drops in Crops At Experts' Meeting

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, who will lead the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming United Nations world food conference in Rome, said yesterday that disappointing crops had limited the U.S. capacity to promise more food to needy nations.

"If we go in with a bag full of goodies we are going to come out in bad shape," he said. "Our ability to deliver is limited this year."

Mr. Butz spoke at a conference at the State Department of representatives of about 400 non-governmental organizations interested in food problems who had hoped to learn the position the United States would take at the worldwide session scheduled for Nov. 5-16.

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Campaign Note in Address to Unions

Wilson Calls for Unity, Sacrifices by All

By Richard Eder

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson launched his campaign for the general election expected to be held next month with a plea for British unity to replace the divisions that have been conspicuous here during the last year.

Speaking this afternoon to the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, a highly partisan forum, Mr. Wilson's tone was sober and low-keyed. "It is not merely conciliatory toward the conservatives, his remarks contrasted considerably with the bitterness of the oratory during the election campaign in February."

Mr. Wilson's theme, which promises to be the keynote for his party, was that Britain faces years of hardship and sacrifice. "The industry and government must cooperate in seeing that the sacrifices are shared fairly," he said, and in working to bring the country out of its crisis.

In addressing his trade union audience, whose debates during the last three days have been much more militant and who received Mr. Wilson's words assentively but with modified enthusiasm, the Prime Minister said:

"I put before you on behalf of the Labour government this new call for a united nation, a genuinely united nation based on the highest common factor of national unity."

"A unity and interdependence which requires sacrifices from us all, from the trade union movement and from individual citizens, from powerful industrial and multinational corporations and from a less powerful financial complex, from vested interests of every kind who must acknowledge their accountability to the welfare of the community as a whole," he said.

Mr. Wilson did not disclose the date of the election, Saturday, but he said he expected that he would then go through the formal procedure of asking her to dissolve Parliament and set a date for elections. Only that point will the date be revealed. Labor party leaders say

that it will be either Oct. 3 or Oct. 10, but Oct. 3 is considered more likely.

Since February's election, which gave the Labor party only a slim parliamentary plurality, Mr. Wilson has been running a minority government. This meant that some legislative measures were defeated while others were held back in the certainty that they would face defeat.

Part of Labor's argument in the forthcoming campaign will be that it has not had a real chance to show what it can do to solve the country's problems. It will appeal for a firm parliamentary majority to give it support and power to carry out the difficult measures necessary for national recovery.

The second main part of the argument is that, in a time when everyone must make sacrifices, only the Labor party's commitment to social justice and social change can convince the labor unions to moderate their demands. This argument is likely to have some weight with the public in view of its recent memory of Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath trying and failing to restrain the coal miners by a policy of confrontation.

Yesterday's decision by the TUC to accept the Labor government's proposed "social contract"—which implicitly concedes wage restraint in return for social and economic changes—will also fortify Mr. Wilson's electoral argument.

At this early stage, public opinion polls give an edge to the Labor party. With the Liberals and smaller groups also in the race, however, the polls give no clear indication as to whether Labor could expect to win a firm parliamentary majority. Furthermore, the progress of the election campaign could change the positions considerably.

announced goal of an economic and currency union by 1980, he said that the goal can be reached, but "I have my doubts" that it will happen by 1980.

Mr. Schmidt's comments on the state of the European community were notable in that for the first time a West German chancellor expressed such open pessimism both about the structure and the goals.

He made the comments a few days after he agreed to a bilateral action to pump \$2 billion into the ailing Italian economy and held a working dinner with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. He denied that either of these actions means that West Germany is backing away from community action to solve the pressing economic problems facing Europe.

The loan to Italy was designed to give that country "a little breathing space" so that measures to stabilize the economy can be set into motion, he said. "When our neighbors can no longer pay, then we cannot export to them and our workers in our factories will be jobless," he said.

Mr. Schmidt added that all talk of a Franco-German axis "goes too far." France and Germany were not trying to minimize the roles of the seven other Common Market countries but rather were setting "a good example" of how Europeans should work together, he said.

The first SALT-2 round was adjourned March 19 just before the July Moscow summit talks between former President Richard Nixon and Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

European Union Goal

"I am hardly optimistic because its bureaucratic apparatus is so great that the clean-up would take a long time," he said. On the European community's

ambitions, he said that "everything which one understands as criticism of a bureaucracy certainly fits Brussels," referring to the headquarters of the Common Market.

In another interview, Mr. Schmidt said that French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing agreed with him that the work of the European Council of Ministers needed tightening up, but he held out little hope for the commission.

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Doubts Goals Will Be Met on Time

Schmidt Assails 'Swollen' EEC Bureaucracy

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Sept. 5.—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today sharply attacked the "swollen" bureaucracy of the European Economic Community and expressed doubts that it can keep to its schedule for achieving economic union.

He described the European Commission as a "rasky inflated" bureaucratic apparatus.

In a television interview, he said that "everything which one understands as criticism of a bureaucracy certainly fits Brussels," referring to the headquarters of the Common Market.

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Amid Inflation Squeeze

Consumers vs. Shopkeepers: Battle Lines Drawn in France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI).—"To satisfy our clientele, sugar sales are being limited to one kilo a customer."

The government's sweet-talk over holding down the rate of inflation ended abruptly this week when that sign appeared in French shops. Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade quickly as-

lamed sugar-beet producers as "laminers," and threatened to send them to jail. He said there was no sugar shortage.

The sugar-beet producers retaliated by suggesting that farm prices were so low that it was the EEC commissioners, particularly Agriculture Commissioner Pierre Lardinois, who should be jailed.

Inflation is doing strange things to people in France. While retail prices climb, farmers dump their produce in the streets. While the government claims it is fighting inflation, the opposition accuses

it of encouraging inflation. There is even talk now of repealing the so-called Royer Law, passed unanimously last December by the National Assembly to save a French tradition—the *petits commerçants*, or small shopkeepers.

All the sugar-beet producers were trying to do, it seems, was boost farm prices a little by creating a sugar panic in France. They contend that, with the world sugar price soaring, the EEC's price should be higher.

Consumers' Champion

The French consumers have found a champion in Edouard Leclerc, who has come to their defense just as in the past the *petits commerçants* found champions in Pierre Fournier, Gérard Nicoud and Jean Royer, the former minister of trades and crafts and formulator of the Royer Law.

Mr. Leclerc, a mass distributor who claims he accounts for 1 percent of the French retail food market with his chain of Leclerc supermarkets, launched a new campaign this week, calling for retailers to put two price tags on their products—the price they paid and the price the customer is to pay. Mr. Leclerc says that typical French distribution methods are archaic.

"Trade," he told the *Nouvel Observateur* this week, "buying cheap and selling expensive. Distribution is buying cheap and selling cheap."

Two weeks ago, Mr. Leclerc's defenders, who assert that Leclerc prices are an average of 14 percent under national retail prices, fought a pitched battle in Rochefort against an association of *petits commerçants* led by Mr. Nicoud, their principal spokesman. Four persons were injured, including Mr. Nicoud, who was hit in the face by a brick.

This clash between tradition and inflation has been difficult for a government pledged to bring the present 15 per cent inflation rate to under 10 per cent by the year's end. Although the government's secret sympathy for Leclerc is obvious, the Royer Law, which opposition leader François Mitterrand this week called "backward," limits the expansion of retail outlets such as Leclerc's.

Permits Refused

Last month, just before the Rochefort violence, the government had turned down construction permits for four new Leclerc centers in the provinces on the grounds that they would be ruinous for the *petits commerçants*.

Mr. Leclerc claims, however, that only his type of mass distribution can end the kind of anomaly that causes retail food prices to mount while wholesale and farm prices fall.

"Giscard wants to be a reformer," he said this week of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "Well, we're going to force him to really be one."

To do so, Mr. Leclerc is bucking one of the strongest lobbies in France, one strong enough to have the Royer Law passed last year without a voice of dissent in the National Assembly. "It caught us when we weren't looking," said Mr. Mitterrand, one of the deputies who voted for it.

Supermarkets in France, according to the National Consumers Institute, account for no more than 10 per cent of total retailing. Under the Royer Law, 108 out of 212 permits for new markets have so far been refused.

Recognizing the paradox, Vincent Auzanier, the new Minister of Trades and Crafts, admitted in a statement last month that some thing would have to be done. While complimenting French tradesmen and craftsmen for being "good technicians and good professionals," he said they were going to have to learn "new business methods" to survive.

"They must understand," he said, "that the best drivers are the ones that understand the car."



Gen. Augusto Pinochet speaking in Santiago, Chile, yesterday.

Pinochet Bars Early Return to Civilian Rule in Chile

SANTIAGO, Sept. 5 (AP).—Gen. Augusto Pinochet, chief of the military junta which overthrew President Salvador Allende almost a year ago, today ruled out any return soon to a civilian regime in Chile.

"When we accomplish our

objectives," Gen. Pinochet declared at a news conference, "we will call clean elections and will turn over power to whomever wins the majority."

"But, in the meantime, these objectives have to be accomplished and they have no time limit."

I said this the first day and I say it now."

Gen. Pinochet said that he felt Italy "is suffering from the same problems we used to have under Allende."

"I say this without a critical attitude," he declared.

As Party Quarrel Erupts

Turkish Coalition Seen Close to Collapse

ANKARA, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—The Turkish government today appeared to be in danger of collapse as a dispute erupted in public between Premier Bulent Ecevit and his coalition partners.

Deputy Premier Necmettin Erbakan, head of the small Na-

tional Salvation party, accused Mr. Ecevit of making statements that harmed Turkey at a time when unity was essential because of the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Erbakan told a press conference it was normal for coalitions to face difficulties, but Mr.

Ecevit should not have aired his fears about the government publicly.

The Premier told newsmen Tuesday it was becoming increasingly difficult to reconcile the differences between his own Social Democratic Republican People's party and the Islamic traditionalist NSP.

Deeply Split

The coalition formed eight months ago, has been deeply split since May, when half the NSP members of parliament voted with the opposition to defeat Mr. Ecevit's proposals to free jailed leftists.

Mr. Erbakan said his party wanted to continue in coalition with Mr. Ecevit's party and described the partnership as successful.

But his remarks reinforced growing speculation that the two parties might be heading for a break.

Political commentators said Mr. Ecevit—whose handling of the Cyprus crisis has won him great popularity and authority—might be hoping to drop the NSP and form a more effective government with another party.

The rightist Democratic party has been most frequently named as a likely partner, despite differences on economic policy.

With only 186 seats in the 450-member National Assembly, Mr. Ecevit's party has no hope of governing without support from a smaller party.

At his press conference, Mr. Erbakan said Mr. Ecevit should not have depicted the government as inept and weak.

"Because of this our country is being harmed politically, socially and especially economically," he added. He said the dispute was just a passing incident.

Quake Jolts Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Two light earthquakes shook this Adriatic coastal town early today but no damage was reported.

Another factor enabling Greece to leave the NATO military structure is the atmosphere of détente between the two superpowers.

"America and Russia have good relations now, so we don't have to worry," explained Mr. Papadopoulos.

Some people here believe that the United States will still protect Greece. Others mention that Soviet officials recently were quoted as promising to guarantee Greece's northern border. Greeks have confidence in the spirit and strength of their own armed forces—there is a large army camp right outside town—but most of them feel that any big war would be decided by others.

In addition, trade with the Soviet bloc has been blossoming. A development made possible by the easing military junta before its collapse in July. One of the highest local industries is the slaughtering of livestock imported from Bulgaria. Such products as tobacco and cotton are sold mainly to West Germany, but fish and olives, among other things produced elsewhere in Macedonia, are sold to Eastern Europe.

A guest at the opening of Salonika's international fair was the Bulgarian minister of trade, Greece and Romania exchanged the final documents last week on a new consular agreement. The week before, the Yugoslav foreign minister visited Athens.

"Relations started easing after the trade agreements several years ago," noted Charalambos Melikidis, a refugee from the Crimea whose grandfather was sent to Siberia. "The agreements don't really change our feelings, but they're in the best interests of both parties. A dog and a cat can live peacefully together, even if they are enemies."

IRA Ends Ban On Power for Ulster Town

Drops Plan to Shoot Maintenance Crews

BELFAST, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Lights were turned on in the border town of Newry for the first time in three weeks today after the Irish Republican Army called off a power blackout they enforced with guns.

Local officials said that by midday the electricity supply to the community of 12,000 persons 35 miles south of here was 60 per cent of normal.

They said that they would require another day to determine how long it would be before full power was restored.

For nearly three weeks, Newry had only 10 per cent of its usual electricity supply because the IRA threatened to shoot maintenance men working on power installations.

To Protect Patrols

The IRA objected to British Army control of Newry's street lights, which officers often switched off to protect night patrols.

Four days of intensive talks between community leaders and British government officials resulted in the announcement last night that the army was returning control of lighting to the Northern Ireland Electricity Board. Later, the IRA said that it was dropping its threat.

Enoch Powell, the rightist British politician who has been chosen to run for Parliament as a member of the Protestant Unionist Party, scheduled a tour of the South Down constituency he hopes to represent. But he called off a visit to Newry on army orders.

The army said that it was too much of a security risk for him to enter the town, which is an IRA stronghold.

Mr. Powell served as a minister in the British government in the mid-1960s but split with the Conservative party leadership in 1968 over his racial policies. He did not run for re-election to Parliament earlier this year and advised his supporters to vote for the Labor party.

The Hague Denies Opposing Haig As NATO Chief

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Dutch government today denied reports that it would oppose the nomination of Gen. Alexander Haig to be supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Gen. Haig is now the White House chief of staff. The New York Times said yesterday that President Ford was expected to appoint him to succeed Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, in the NATO post.

A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said reports that Foreign Minister Marij van der Stoep had asked the Dutch ambassador in Brussels to sound out opinion at NATO headquarters on Gen. Haig's nomination were exaggerated.

"Consultations are a matter of course whenever such a nomination takes place," the spokesman said.

The Amsterdam newspaper *De Telegraaf* said several European governments have said they were not eager for NATO's commander to be a man who was so close to the Watergate scandals.

Soares Confers With Frelimo

Final Mozambique Talks Start in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Frelimo leader Samora Machel met Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares here today to put the final touches to an independence settlement ending 10 years of guerrilla war in Mozambique.

Mr. Soares, who arrived here earlier today, indicated that he hoped to sign an agreement with Mr. Machel by Saturday. The two men met at State House, official residence of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who formally opened the talks.

An earlier inconclusive round of talks was held here in June. Since then, there have been intensive behind-the-scenes negotiations.

Portuguese officials have said that Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) will head a provisional government before the end of this month and achieve independence next year—June or July are thought to be the most likely months.

A probable date for installing the provisional government is Sept. 25, 10th anniversary of Frelimo's armed struggle for independence.

Portuguese officials have also forecast that Mr. Machel will head the provisional government, although they understood that he would become president when Mozambique became independent. Elections will be held after independence, according to the Portuguese.

Frelimo is expected to hold most of the portfolios in the provisional government, including the Foreign Ministry, while defense and some others will go to Portuguese officials.

Mr. Soares at an airport press conference here indicated that Portuguese troops would remain

in Mozambique, at least during the transitional period.

He also made it clear that his government would not allow Mozambique to be used for guerrilla attacks on Rhodesia during this phase.

After independence, the problem would be Frelimo's, he added.

The agreement, which will end 400 years of Portuguese rule, is expected to include a formal cease-fire and provisions for a multiracial state, making citizenship available to white settlers, sources said.

During the pre-independence period, Mr. Machel is expected to devote his organizational skills to preparing Frelimo for elections.

At his press conference, Mr.

Chinese Report Gains In Grain Production

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP).—Chinese officials said today that China's grain output in 1973 totaled 257 million tons, up from 240 million tons in 1972, a Japanese dispatch from Peking reported.

Sun Ping-shu, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, disclosed the figure during a meeting with a Japanese parliament delegation. He also said that China's steel production in 1973 totaled 25 million metric tons, while oil production totaled 50 million tons. China was reported to have produced 23 million tons of steel in 1972, but the figures for oil were not known.

Etruscan Find

CHIEF, Italy, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Archaeologists announced yesterday they had discovered two rich Etruscan tombs in this hilly region north of Rome.



NEW GOP LEADER—Mary Louise Smith, nominator President Ford to head the Republican party, at Washington press conference with ex-party head George H. W. Bush.

Mrs. Smith, New GOP Chief Called an Effective Organizer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Women made a major jump in Republican politics with President Ford's selection of Mary Louise Smith of Iowa as the first woman to be Republican national chairman.

Mrs. Smith, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee for the last six months and a founder of the Women's Political Caucus in Iowa, has been a specialist in grass-roots organization with emphasis on greater political participation by women at the decision-making level.

In a press conference with the Republican national chairman, George Bush, who has been nominated as the U.S. representative in China, Mrs. Smith said she intends to practice "down-to-earth nuts-and-bolts politics."

Regular Party Apparatus

As part of that mission, she said, she will work to implement President Ford's stated desire that the 1976 Republican presidential campaign be conducted through the regular national party apparatus, rather than by a separate campaign arm such as the 1972 Nixon Re-Election Committee whose agents got caught breaking into the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex.

Mr. Bush, who recommended Mrs. Smith, said that the President "from the inception was very receptive" to the idea of selecting a woman.

At the White House, Press Secretary J. P. Mohr said that in proposing Mrs. Smith "the President wants to build the strength of the party nationwide" and that the task should be "entrusted to the party" as represented by the National Committee. The full committee will meet here Sept. 16 to ratify the President's selection of Mrs. Smith and that of Richard Oenshain, GOP state chairman in Virginia, as co-chairman.

The new chairman has been little known outside Republican political circles. But she is regarded inside as an effective organizer. She has been national committeewoman from Iowa for 10 years and was Iowa vice-chairman for the 1964 Barry Goldwater presidential campaign, although she was not part of the Goldwater slate that year. In 1968, she supported Richard Nixon.

She said she would do Sept. 20 whether the born prelate should be on bail. She refused to a plea that Archbishop be moved from jail to a man where he would be under guard, saying it was up to authorities to decide.

Archbishop Cepuscus dictated Tuesday on three of smuggling weapons into guerrillas in Lebanon.

Judge Miriam Ben-Po nien a defense argues Archbishop Cepuscus, 52, be released from prison of diplomatic immunity defense said the prelate a Vatican passport and a visa issued by the Israeli Ministry.

She said she would do Sept. 20 whether the born prelate should be on bail. She refused to a plea that Archbishop be moved from jail to a man where he would be under guard, saying it was up to authorities to decide.

Israel Clearing Area on Go To Construct Urban Center

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (UPI).— bulldozers today were clearing several acres in the southern sector of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights in preparation for the construction of an urban center to service area settlements, a government official said.

Within two months, workers will begin to lay the foundation for the urban center, Katerin, a Housing Ministry spokesman said. The center is scheduled for completion by the end of next year. Planned for more than a year, the construction of Katerin is starting while Syria is demanding complete Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, under threat of refusing to renew the mandate for the UN forces that keep both armies apart on the cease-fire line.

The mandate expires Nov. 30. Israeli forces captured a large part of the Golan Heights in the 1967 Mideast war, and, after initial setbacks in last October's war, expanded the salient they controlled. Under the disengagement accord reached with Syria in May, Israel withdrew from a section of the heights and a UN buffer zone was created.

Few Days Ago

The Housing Ministry spokesman, Yehuda Lesh, said land-clearing operations for Katerin began several days ago. The center will occupy acres.

The center is not designed the beginning of town and merely provides shopping and an industrial area for settlements dotting the plain, all built since 1967. It will house 19 families.

Meanwhile, Israeli shells suspected guerrilla settlements near the Lebanese of Joubaya, 12 miles north of the border, as part of Israel's "ventive-action" policy, a source said.

Arafat Orders After REBURY, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Arafat has ordered all forces "on the highest alert," the newspaper *A* said today.

Mr. Arafat's move followed today's clash between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Israeli troops near a settlement of Fawar, where two Israeli were killed.

Al Liva said Mr. Arafat instructed all the guerrillas to place their forces in the highest state of alert.

FBI Reports Rise In Serious Crime Of 6% in 1973

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The FBI said today that serious crime in the United States increased by an average of 6 per cent last year, reversing a 1973 decline that had created hopes of success in stopping a 17-year upward trend.

Although the decline continued through the first half of last year, the crime rate increased slightly in the third quarter, and then rose by 16 per cent in the last quarter of the year.

The FBI statistics also showed the sharp rise in the crime rate continuing this year. The rate rose by 15 per cent in the first quarter, a bureau spokesman said, and may still be rising in the second quarter, for which statistics are incomplete.

The statistics were presented in the FBI annual Uniform Crime Report, a compilation of seven types of crimes—murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft—reported to the bureau by local and state law enforcement agencies.

Rape increased by 10 per cent—the sharpest rise in seven categories. The most increase, 2 per cent, was in robbery.

Air Crash Victims Found

LA PAZ, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A patrol has found the bodies of seven American airmen, killed when their C-141 transport crashed in the Andes Aug. 18, Bolivia announced today.

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By a Jehovah's Witness in U.S.

Judge Is Sued Over Life-Saving Transfusion

By Donald P. Baker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP).—A man from Wheaton, Md., who acknowledges that his life was saved last year when he was given a blood transfusion over his objection, has sued the judge who ordered it, charging that the act had violated his civil rights.

Rubert Hamilton, a member of the Jehovah's Witness faith who was taken to Holy Cross Hospital Dec. 12 with two bullet wounds in his chest, had "resolved to die rather than violate his religious principles," according to the suit brought against John McAniff, a Montgomery County Circuit Court judge.

In a special court hearing held outside the hospital emergency room, Judge McAniff, acting on the advice of two doctors and with the encouragement of Mr. Hamilton's wife and two brothers, ordered the transfusion.

Now recovered from the operation, Mr. Hamilton, 35, said the judge "acted outside the scope of his proper authority and infringed upon" Mr. Hamilton's

constitutional rights to freely practice religion (First Amendment), due process (Fifth Amendment) and his rights to privacy (Fourth Amendment).

No Damages Sought

The lawsuit asked that the court enter a declaratory judgment against the defendants Judge McAniff and Gov. Marvin Mandel, as the state's chief official, and for an order "preventing Judge McAniff from presently and in the future ordering a blood transfusion for Mr. Hamilton." The suit seeks no monetary damages.

In a memorandum dictated at the hospital shortly after he had issued the order for the surgery and transfusion, Judge McAniff explained that he had been called at home about 3 a.m. by the hospital's attorney who explained the predicament.

Uruguay Leader Bars Return to Democracy

MONTVIDEO, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Uruguayan President Juan Maria Bordaberry last night rejected an appeal by more than 100 former parliamentarians for a return to "normal democracy" in the country.

The rightist President has ruled with the support of the military, having dissolved Congress, since June, 1973. He said that political parties had often ignored the popular will and, therefore, "it is not valid to claim that the people cannot make their views known without political parties."

Mr. Hamilton had been shot shortly before midnight in a dispute, the judge learned from a police officer at the Silver Spring, Md., substation.

Judge McAniff contacted an attorney to act in Mr. Hamilton's behalf, conferred by telephone with Administrative Judge Joseph Mathias and arrived at the hospital at 4:15 a.m.

Two doctors said, according to the memo, that they "recommended immediate surgery for preservation of the life of Mr. Hamilton," but could not proceed without his consent for a transfusion.

Beliefs Known

Judge McAniff learned from Mr. Hamilton's wife, Beverly, and his brothers James and Clarence, that Mr. Hamilton "had considered, approximately a year before, what he would do if confronted with a choice between taking a blood transfusion and losing his life. This matter was considered at a time when he was in no distress and he made a judgment that, if the situation ever arose, he would refuse the blood."

The judge said that he questioned Mr. Hamilton, "who was able to nod his head yes or no," and, when "I asked him again if he realized he might very well die because of his refusal, he just smiled and nodded his head in the affirmative."

Mrs. Hamilton, reached at home, said that she has since converted to her husband's belief. "I now think he should have been allowed to refuse the transfusion," she said.



General view of the remains of the Barcelona building completely destroyed by fire.

Fire Engulfs Barcelona Building; 15 Believed Dead

BARCELONA, Sept. 5 (AP).—At least 15 persons are feared to have died in a blaze that destroyed an old three-story building in Barcelona's Barrio Chino (Chinatown), fire brigade officials said. Only one body has been recovered so far.

The blaze was believed to have been caused by an electrical short circuit in a carpenter's shop on the ground floor, police said. Half an hour after the alarm was given, the building, located in a labyrinth of narrow streets, was engulfed by flames. It took firemen six hours to bring the fire under control.

The blaze started at 1 a.m. "It was horrible," a rescuer said. "It was all so quick that many people could not get out. I saw some persons falling wrapped in the debris before we could get through to them." The building was to have been demolished soon to make way for a new road.

First Challenge to Men in 1,674 Years

Women Seek a Ruling Role in San Marino

SAN MARINO, Sept. 5 (AP).—Voters in this, the world's tiniest and oldest republic, will go to the polls Sunday to elect a new Great and General Council. Women will have their first chance in 1,674 years to break into that exclusive council.

A committee for women's emancipation has succeeded in knocking down barriers which have kept them from running for government since the holy hermit Marino founded a "free community" atop the Titano Mountain in northern Italy in the year 300. Women were given the right to vote in 1960.

Seven of the eight parties in the race have put women on their tickets. The exception is a new rightist group called the "Committee for the Defense of the Republic." The group hopes to attract a rising number of San Marinese who have found recent social re-

forms, including full legal equality for the two sexes, too hard to swallow.

Earthly Paradise

"There goes one of the last few earthly paradises," said a hard-core conservative male in a typical comment on the election. But for Marina Bosgnani Refi, a 44-year-old painter, this is a long-desired opportunity to square accounts.

"Freedom was only made in this much-proclaimed land of liberty," she said.

One of 22 female candidates, she is running on the Socialist party ticket with the hope that she can make it all the way to become a regent captain, a director of the government. The 60-member Great and General Council elects two members as regent captains every six months. If Mrs. Refi succeeds, she would take over from her hus-

band, Giordano, 53, who is due to complete his term as a regent captain next month.

The political scene here bears great similarity to Italy's, including plenty of parties for 17,899 residents.

As in Italy, inflation is a major issue here. The dominant party, the Christian Democrats, have been running the government in a center-left partnership with the Socialists, who have seven seats in the outgoing council. The Christian Democrats have 26, the Socialists 14.

Only 10,000 eligible voters live in the 23-square-mile republic. Many others live abroad, with 3,000 of them, the largest single group, in the United States.

In the last elections, in 1969, many came home, mostly from France and Germany, to cast ballots. A law allowing voting by mail was repealed in 1968.

Spanish Center-Left Forming Front for Post-Franco Era

MADRID, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Spain's center-left opposition groups are uniting in a common front to prepare for the time when the chief of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, dies or retires, informed sources said today.

The groups have refused to join the self-styled "Democratic Junta," launched in Paris July 30 by Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the outlawed Spanish Communist party, and another exile, former newspaper editor Rafael Calvo Serer.

The new center-left common front calls itself "The Democratic Conference."

Political parties are still banned in Spain but have been organizing themselves underground in recent months. The new front includes the traditional Spanish Socialist party, a new Social Democratic party, three or four Christian Democratic groups and center-left groups based in the provinces of Castalia, Andalusia and Galicia, the sources said.

One of the Christian democratic groups is led by Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez, who has been education minister and ambassador at the Vatican. He is a progressive Catholic who has been one of Spain's most distinguished opposition leaders.

The Socialist party has been reorganized by young men linked with opposition figures such as Pablo Castellano and Felipe Gonzalez. In the past, the Socialist party suffered from a leadership of aged exiles living in France, who sometimes seemed out of touch with reality, the sources said.

A key organizer of the Democratic Conference has been a Madrid economist, Antonio Garcia Lopez, who is linked with the Social Democratic group.

They seek to work out a common political platform and present a united front for contacts with the armed forces and the government of Premier Carlos Arias, as well as for dealings with the Communist party.

Mr. Carrillo's action in claiming the Democratic Junta has been received with caution by some opposition leaders. They apparently distrust Communist sponsorship for what Jimenez's manifesto called "process of restoring democratic politics in Spain."

They are also uneasy about Mr. Carrillo's tactics, and reputation as a figure of the 1936-39 civil war rather than the new and more democratic Spain they hope will emerge after the departure of Gen. Franco.

Mr. Calvo Serer, editor of newspaper Madrid, while closed by the government liberal views, has no following in Spain.

A member of the Inter Catholic lay organization Del, he is a former ideologue who was convicted of liberal ideas some years ago.

Paper Plan For Prison In U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Britain's 38,000 prisoners will have their national newspaper with a chance to own views.

The newspaper, Frontsheet, is the first national of its kind aimed behind bars. It is being published by National Association of Prisoners—with a £23,000 grant from Home Office.

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malsonnettes with a living area of 55 to 150 sq.m. are under construction. From the partially covered terrace (35 to 500 sq.m.) you have an open view of Lake Geneva. The appointments are as unique as the location: built-in cupboards and kitchen of fine wood, luxurious bathrooms, jalousie windows, etc. Outstanding communal equipment such as indoor and outdoor pools, sauna, practice golf area and fitness area are of course provided. Favourable financial terms and completion guarantee arranged through a well-known bank. Request detailed information at once! DEUTSCHE UTO AG D 7000 Stuttgart 1, Ehrenhalde 1 Tel.: (0711) 221589.

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ARIS THEATER

Stretching a Good Joke

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
ARIS, Sept. 5 (IHT).—The comedy known in all the emotional virus that attacks men on the verge of middle age.

André Roussin has dramatized masculine ailment in "Amour Fou," in which Simone Bre and Jean Desailly are playing at the Théâtre Hébertot. Illustrate his virulence he has entered a bizarre case, but one entirely out of the realm of stability.

man in his late forties bursts in, having demanded an audience with the comely daughter

of the house. She expects a proposal—honorable or maybe dishonorable—as she listens to the stranger's excited description of the passion that is driving him wild. But she is mistaken. He has come to enlist her as an ally in his campaign to win her happily married mother. The girl tries to discourage him, but he will not accept defeat easily.

He proceeds to deluge the wife with bouquets of red roses and notes and calls to formally ask her husband for her hand—after which he is officially banished from the home. But he returns secretly to woo the bewildered wife once more. She, jolted out of her humdrum existence, begins to weaken. At the last moment she hesitates and goes back to

André Roussin, whose "Amour Fou" is playing in Paris.



her prosaic family duties with vague regret.

The idea is amusing, but its elasticity is limited and, in

stretching it to cover four full acts, the strain becomes transparent. To camouflage such overexposure of a good joke, Roussin alters the script's mood. Now it verges on sentimental comedy and now it is outright farce. The direction, too, is uneven. The first acts are marred by a lack of tempo, though the second half has a brisk, sprightly pace.

Jean Desailly, bearded for the occasion so that he bears a disconcerting resemblance to the photos of Solzhenitsyn, is the exalted lover, a defiant youngster surviving as an older man. It is a rewarding role and Desailly acts it resourcefully, transforming the drawing-room maniac into a Don Quixote intent on romantic conquest. Simone Valère has a delightful delicacy as the scatterbrained object of his imagination and Caroline Silhol is ornamental as the skeptical daughter, while the others suffice.

With the death of Marcel Achard, the French theater has lost a valuable dramatist and Americans a charming friend. Achard, though never Americanized either personally or in his work, had boundless interest in things American. He knew the American stage and its prominent figures better than any of his countrymen. American plays found their way immediately to his library, sent in hopes of his helping hand. He adapted two of them: Mary Chase's "Harvey" and Maxwell Anderson's "Winter-Set."

He also knew and liked the United States. Irving Thalberg lured him to Hollywood in the 1930s and there he wrote scripts for Lubitsch and others. The fruit of this visit was his play about American movie-making— "Le Corsaire," which Jovet produced and acted in Paris.

"There was a bitter-sweet irony to his work, but of malice nothing at all. His compassion for human failings is in all his witty comedies."

Tomb of 'Celtic Giant' Unearthed in Italy

CASTELLONE, Italy, Sept. 5 (AP).—Workers digging the foundations for a stable in this town south of Milan have unearthed the tomb and skeleton which experts said belonged to a "Celtic giant" of 2,000 years ago.

The tomb, with a tiled roof and stone walls and floor, also contained a vessel, two rings, a brooch and a coin. Art expert Carlo Pizzaniglio said the coin looked Celtic. The skeleton was nearly 6 feet, 5 inches long, "really one of a giant who came to Italy across the Alps and died about the time Christ was born," he said.

Ancient Coins Found

BAGHDAD, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A team of archaeologists excavating at Hatra, northwest Iraq, has uncovered thousands of coins and gold ornaments dating to the first and second centuries BC.

HARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Ethel Merman is dining the Palladium from 8 through 21. This in Jones Quartet is appearing at the Royal Albert Hall with the Ronnie Scott Trio, who will shortly be leaving for extensive tour of Australia, United States and Germany.

PARIS—Among the many artists appearing at La Fête de l'Humanité in the northern suburb of La Courneuve on Sept. 6 and 7 will be Juliette Greco, Lenny Ruedor, Claude Nougaro, the ah Howard Quartet, The nks, Unicorn, the New Blue as Connection and choreographer Elmer Coleman and her tenix Dance Company of jazz. rome van Jones will be playing at the Bilboquet until Sept.

FRANKFURT—Frank Zeppa and The Mother of Invention II be at the Jahrhunderthalle Sept. 8.

MUNICH—French pianist Michel Sarbady is playing at the octacle Club through Sept. 18.

AMSTERDAM—The pop group

Sabbath-Eve Movies Protested in Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (UPI).—More and more movie theaters have been opening here on Friday nights, the eve of the Jewish Sabbath when all entertainment is strictly forbidden by religious authorities.

Although the Friday-night shows are not advertised, orthodox groups have complained to local officials and Mayor Shimon Peres yesterday promised to look into the matter.

MUSIC IN LONDON

'Not Bad for Colonials,' Said One Promenader

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 5 (IHT).—The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by its music director, Zubin Mehta, opened a six-week European tour at the Royal Albert Hall last night, and in so doing became the first American orchestra ever to appear at the Proms.

It was both an amusing and a musically memorable occasion, amusing because of the good-natured raillery that went on between the belated Promenaders and the members of the orchestra before the program got under way and between numbers: musically memorable for an uncommonly brilliant and evocative performance of Charles Ives's "Decoration Day" and a superbly paced and proportioned account of Bruckner's mammoth Symphony No. 8.

The orchestra had obviously been briefed on the noisy trial customs of the Proms, but still there were expressions of bemused disbelief when the Promenaders vociferously assisted the oboe in sounding the A for the final tuning, and set up an impromptu "Happy Birthday," presumably for Bruckner, the 10th anniversary of whose birthday it happened to be.

According to one of the London critics, doubtless situated close to the revelers, the Ives was greeted by an exclamation of "Not bad for colonials!" Everyone heard the three trombones blow

the opening bars of "Rule Britannia" as the orchestra was leaving the stage at the interval. It sounded rehearsed.

Another of the London critics described the opening "Leonore No. 3" as "a Hollywood Bowl performance," and he was probably right. It was brilliantly and emphatically overdone. But thereafter, everything heard confirmed the now often-repeated opinion that in its dozen years under Mehta the Los Angeles Philharmonic has taken its place among the world's great orchestras. This was also the tenor of this morning's notices.

The spacious Royal Albert Hall was a congenial setting for this orchestra, and the Ives and Bruckner works ideal for the leisurely enjoyment of the sumptuous strings, of the woodwinds (with three female co-principals), at once subtle and precise, and of the admirably blended brass. Only a great orchestra and a conductor as spiritually and intellectually identified with Bruckner as Mehta can make the 25 minutes of that adagio seem like 10—or maybe 15.

The rest of the Los Angeles Philharmonic's tour includes concerts in Lucerne, Sept. 8; Montreux, Switzerland, Sept. 7; Strada, Italy, Sept. 8; Brussels, Sept. 10; Louvain, Belgium, Sept. 11; Ocheut, Belgium, Sept. 12 and 13; Berlin, Sept. 15 and 16; Hamburg, Sept. 17; Bonn, Sept. 18 and 19; Frankfurt, Sept. 20 and 21; Venice, Sept. 22 and 23; Milan, Sept. 25, 26 and 27; Vienna, Sept. 29 and 30; Linz, Austria, Oct. 1; Bern, Oct. 3; Zurich, Oct. 4; Basel, Oct. 5; Geneva, Oct. 6 and London, Oct. 7. Among the works in the tour repertoire are also Ives's Symphony No. 1, Beethoven's Symphonies 7 and 8, Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben," Mahler's Rückert Lieder (with Jesse Norman as soloist) and works by Webern and Schoenberg.

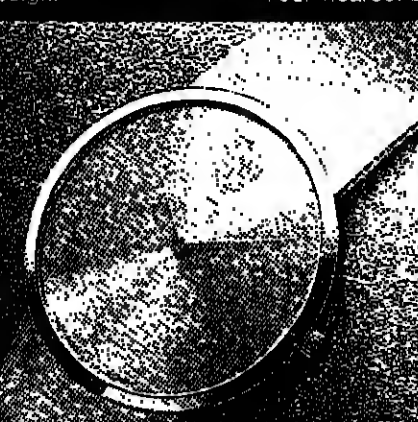
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Zenith's Modern Art is one of those rare works to have found its place in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

This achievement is exclusively due to the Modern Art's superior design.

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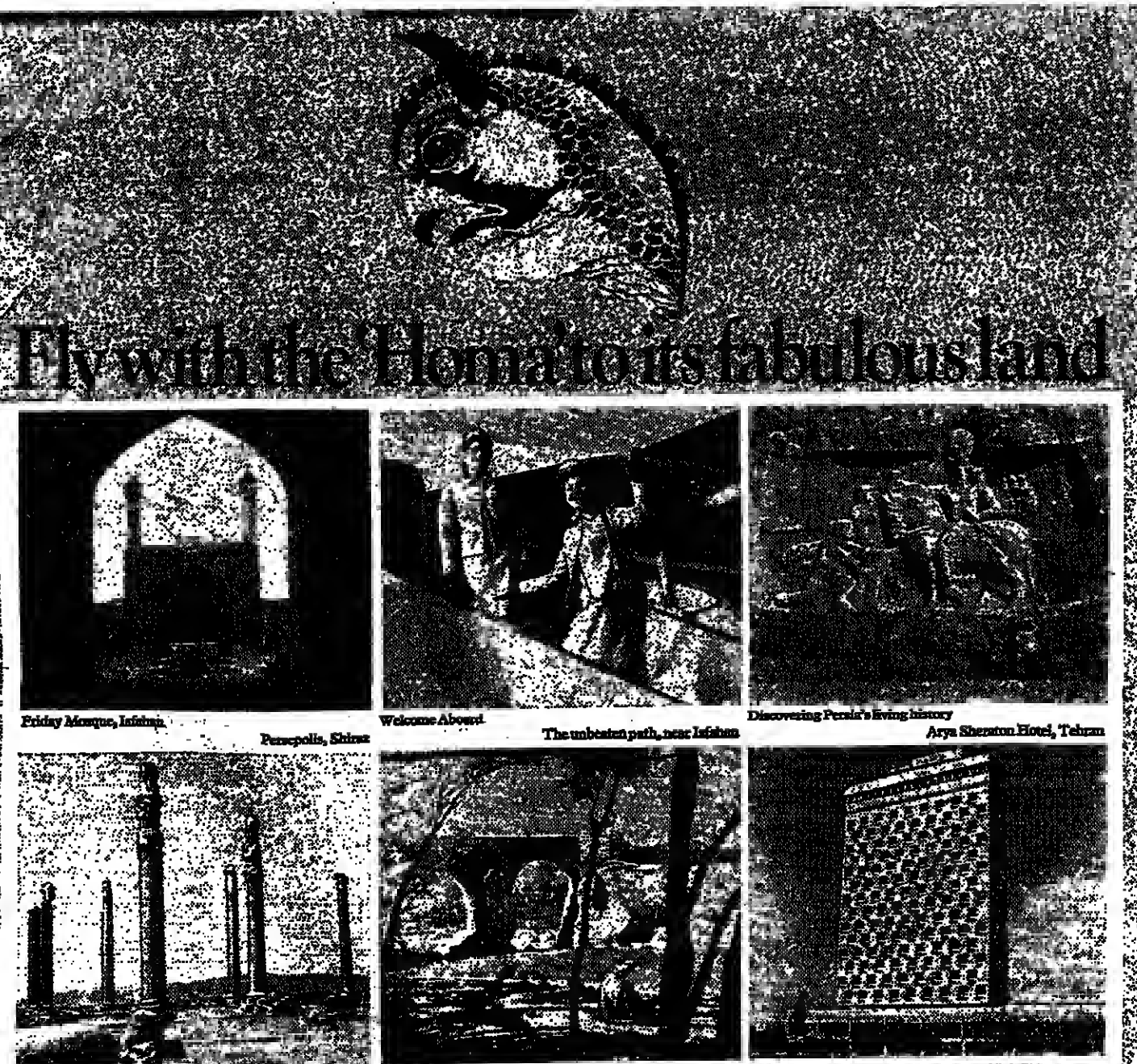
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Iran Air's Homa offers many rewards. So does Iran.

Soon it will be dusk. Colossal pillars cast long deep-purple shadows across the ruins of a once great city. The vestiges of ancient palaces, towers and massive assembly halls loom in the dying light.

This is Persepolis, a city which Darius the Great founded and made the centre of an all-powerful nation.

And it is here, so legend has it, that the fabulous 'Homa' bird appeared in the skies. This bird is said to have inspired Cyrus the Great to found the Persian Empire (now Iran). Though Persepolis has receded imperiously into history, the bird flies on.

Today you can see its majestic profile on the tailplanes of Iran Air's all-jet fleet: Boeing 707s and 727s for our international flights, 737s for servicing our 18 destination network in Iran itself.

So come visit Iran. There's so much to see—Istahan, Shiraz, Persepolis, cities splendid and romantic where history was made.

Or to the unbroken path... through a land of gardens, ornate pigeon towers and dreaming mosques with domes of turquoise or yellow. Homa? They are luxurious and international with every modern facility.

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Martini off the rocks

People have been drinking Martini on the rocks for years. Which is fine, but it always takes a little time for the ice to bring that light, bright, friendly taste to just the right temperature for drinking.

So in the interests of progress, we've come up with a quicker method. Just keep your Martini in the fridge and your glasses in the freezer. That way your Martini will always be at the perfect temperature.

Of course you won't be able to keep any food in your freezer, but it's a small price to pay for perfection.



The light one

MARTINI



Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.

Sauce Without Savor

As India was careful to explain that its nuclear blast was without military significance, so it has been equally careful to point out that assuming sovereignty over Sikkim will not damage the "distinct personality and distinct identity" of the little Himalayan state. But the world at large may be permitted the same kind of skepticism about these avowals that India usually applies to official statements by governments other than its own. Its effective control of Sikkim, which began with a protectorate in 1950, is being given a further constitutional bracing, and when India's foreign minister, Swaran Singh, asserts that India is neither merging with, nor annexing, the Sikkimese, most non-Indians will be inclined to add "yet."

The question is why Mrs. Gandhi's government is taking this step at a time when India has so many other prior claims upon its attention. Sikkim is a complex little country squeezed between Nepal on the west, Bhutan on the east, and China's Tibet on the north, with elements from all of these territories in its population. It is not easy to govern, as the Chogyal, its divinely appointed king, has found to his cost. Sikkim is fertile, and produces a good deal of rice, but its chief role in world commerce is as the principal supplier of cardamoms, a spice.

To be sure, Sikkim is a strategic point on

the frontier between China and India. But Nepal covers much more of that sensitive area than Sikkim, and Nepal is far from pleased at India's pressure on its little neighbor, where so many Nepalese now live. There is room for speculation whether India has not in fact weakened its northern defense by this move.

At any rate, India's most pressing concern now is to feed its people, and what is the use of cardamoms to put in curry sauce, when there is all too little to put under the sauce? As in the case of the nuclear explosion, there is reason to suspect that asserting sovereignty over Sikkim—which proved highly popular in the Indian Parliament—was, as much as anything, a public relations gesture to raise the eyes of hungry Indians from their all but empty plates.

This kind of politics, of course, is not confined to India. It can be seen in Cyprus, in the Middle East and many other places where governments seek to exalt national pride at the expense of more practical considerations. But as the clouds of global shortages, of inflation, of excessive populations, of inequitable terms of trade challenge the wisdom and imagination of every country in the world, it must be hoped that this kind of sauce without substance must lose its savor, and concern over maps and political documents give way to a stern concentration on the humble grocer's bill.

Opening to East Germany

The establishment of diplomatic relations with East Germany completes a remarkable transformation in international affairs. For a long generation after World War II, the United States declared that its goal was to bring about the reunification of Germany, which had been physically divided and then organized into two separate and antagonistic states by the principal victors in the war. Whether the United States was wise to state and pursue this policy is perhaps the central question still under debate by historians of the period. For the Soviet Union saw the reunification policy as a threat to its hegemony in East Europe, and even as a threat to its homeland security. In any event, as long as the United States sought to remove East Germany from Soviet control—which is what reunification always meant—the "German question" was the defining issue of the cold war. More than once it threatened to produce a hot war, too.

It was one of Richard Nixon's finest achievements as President to have perceived that the goal of reunification was fundamentally incompatible with the improvement of Soviet-American relations. He was not alone nor was he early in coming to this perception: Willy Brandt's name here comes instantly to mind. But once he arrived he acted decisively and successfully to remove the German question from its former dominating and poisonous place in world affairs. What Mr. Nixon did was to accept the division of Germany, to accept that the war-torn Soviet position in East Europe was permanent and politically legitimate, not to be altered by "reunification" or "free elections" or "rollback" or any other of the rousing slogans which substituted for mature diplomacy in the cold war years. American recognition of East Germany, though completed in Gerald Ford's presidency, puts a period to that process.

If Moscow has finally gotten American acceptance of its most important World War II conquest, what has the West gotten in return? In general terms, it has gained the advantage of a Europe much less vulnerable to East-West war and crisis—a huge boon. Specifically, it was only when the Kremlin became persuaded that the United

States would indeed concede the Soviet gains of World War II that the Kremlin in turn agreed to stop stepping on the West's "corn," as Nikita Khrushchev put it. That is, the Kremlin stopped exploiting the West's exposed position in West Berlin. That was done, at least formally, in the Berlin agreement of 1971, though holding the Soviet Union and East Germany to faithful respect for the terms of that agreement necessarily remains a continuing preoccupation of Western diplomacy. The Berlin agreement cleared the path for the United States to recognize East Germany as a separate sovereign state.

George McGhee, a former American ambassador to West Germany, indicates with feeling that he personally retains the hope of eventually reuniting Germany and detaching East Germany from the Soviet orbit. As Mr. McGhee himself acknowledges, that course could bring on war in Europe. For that reason, among others, it is fortunate that such as his no longer provide the formal basis for the policy of the United States government.

The actual content of American-East German relations, now that they have been established, may not soon be pleasant or productive. East Germany is a Soviet-style police state which still guns down would-be escapees at the Berlin Wall. Americans are likely to be repelled by many of its internal policies, the more they get to see them up close. The possibilities for deeper economic ties must await what no doubt will be extended and difficult negotiations on East German compensation for two groups of American claimants, owners of assets seized by the present Communist regime and its Nazi predecessor, and Jewish victims of Nazism. East Germany will now be able, as it already is willing, to move more fully into the big, hard, ongoing East-West negotiations on European troop levels and European security—measures high on the agenda of international détente. The nomination of the distinguished senator from Kentucky, John Sherman Cooper, to be the first American ambassador to East Berlin is a fair measure of the importance the Ford administration attaches to this breakthrough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Greece and NATO

Anti-American hysteria is leading Greece into paths that are highly dangerous for a tiny and unstable country in a crucial strategic position and with three Communist neighbors... [along with] her chagrin at her humiliation by Turkey in Cyprus and her popular need for an alibi and scapegoat... it is also natural that she should seek to put diplomatic pressure on her NATO allies to use their influence with Turkey. They have done their best, but have not much to show for it. The fact is that they have largely exhausted their credit with Turkey in the past by twice preventing her from invading Cyprus in defense of treaty

rights that were being violated by President Makarios and EOKA. Greece is now going to ever greater lengths in her efforts both by blackmail and to spite NATO. It is a policy from which she stands to suffer first and more grievously....

Meanwhile, Russia is offering her services to Greece as protector. She is also pressing Romania for a corridor through which Russian troops could move to Bulgaria—clearly with an eye on Yugoslavia when Tito dies. Things are bad enough without Greece, out of pique, folly or miscalculation, risking becoming the first NATO country to apply for Finlandization.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 6, 1899

PARIS—The far-reaching political and commercial importance of the Trans-Siberian railway can hardly be overestimated. By its construction Russia is making a new map of Asia and revolutionizing transportation between Europe and the Far East. Its completion will bring Northern China under Russian influence, & not outright economic domination.

Fifty Years Ago

September 6, 1924

PARIS—After three months spent in France and Italy, Mr. Serge Koussevitzky sails today for the United States where he will direct the winter season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He is praised as an American ear and love for music, and said that once these are developed in the right way, then the unappreciated jazz music will lose its prestige.



"How About Being Polite to Customers? We've Tried Everything Else."

Twin Problems for the Airlines

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—There are two problems facing the airlines in Washington before the Civil Aeronautics Board next Tuesday, one in Tijuana, on Saturday, between the scheduled and non-scheduled carriers. The first is to reconsider the preposterous overweight charges exacted by the airlines, the second is to persuade the non-scheduled, as they are called, to fix a higher minimum transatlantic price.

I do not like to kick the airlines when they are down, but the practice of charging as much for excess luggage as for human beings is roughly the equivalent of weight is an assumption which the CAB should quietly but firmly dispatch. Pan Am earned over \$7 million last year from overweight charges, and concedes that at current rates the sum charged is about eight times the cost to the airline. I sympathize with Pan Am's loss on carrying live flesh; but it is no excuse for permitting it an 800 per cent profit on inert matter stuffed into a black, pressurized hold. If the airlines are to be allowed to charge as much for excess luggage as for human beings, it will be owing to the public-interest efforts of a young lawyer in Miami, Donald L. Fennell, to whom the entire frustrated class that has had to pay extortionary fees at the airport, heavily depleted reserves of cash and morale, should feel grateful.

At Tijuana

At Tijuana, the skeds are going to try to protect themselves from the competition of the non-scheduled. Here are some interesting figures. Last year, 11 million people flew across the Atlantic. And last year five million empty seats flew across the Atlantic. This year, rates are up 25 per cent and are about to go up again; and—naturally—air travel is down. In the month of July, an extraordinary 30 per cent over last year.

The problems of Pan Am are profound, and discouraging; and it is even said that TWA does not want to merge with it, on the grounds that two deficits do not necessarily make one post-nuptial profit. It is left to Pan Am to perish, or to try something truly innovative.

William F. Rickman, the economics writer, has what is easily the most fascinating proposal, and he made it 10 years ago.

The problem, obviously, is the empty seats. Filling them up adds practically nothing to the airline's expenses, and a great deal to their coffers. As a purely hypothetical matter, if you could get those five million empty seats for a dollar apiece, the airlines would let you have them on the straightforward grounds that \$5 million are more dollars than no dollars.

The fear is of course that there would be a demoralization of the rate structure.

Well, it doesn't work that way necessarily. There is true value in being transported to Europe, and there are many Americans of limited means, and far more Europeans, who would like to cross the Atlantic either for the first time, or a second time, but can't pay the fares.

Mr. Rickman's proposal is that the airlines—let us take Pan Am—that Pan Am auction its seats as a block, between ports, for a period of, say, one year. Let us (for the sake of round figures), assume that Pan Am has 1,000 flights a year from New York to London. Translated into seats, let us say that adds up to 250,000 seats.

Under the plan, all these seats would be put up to auction. The plausible buyer might be Merrill

Lynch—anyone with electronic intercommunication between cities and travel agencies would qualify. The highest bidder would get the seats—say at \$200 apiece, or \$50 million. The airline now knows that it has no more merchandising problem for an entire year. It is up to the buyer to get rid of the seats. How does he do it? Well, he sets a rate that fluctuates heavily with the seasons. He would like to get 500 bucks, say, for a ticket and he will hold a row until the last minute, as the Broadway theaters do, for clients in a special hurry.

At the other end, he will have a list of people prepared to travel at a moment's notice—any time within a period of, say, a week or two. They would pay perhaps as little as \$100, or \$50. A plane scheduled to leave tomorrow with very few passengers causes frenzied telephone calls to the waiting list of grandmothers who can leave any old time. Huge discounts are given for the least convenient flight hours.

The possible variations are enormous, the economic results elegant. You pull revenue out of people who have money but not quite enough money to pay the going rate; and you give that money to an airline that gets money but not quite enough money to keep it alive, and is scheduled to go down while flying empty seats across the Atlantic. Why not?

Would Mrs. Luce suggest that a clerk in East St. Louis who "accomplished a number of good things" for his family, but who finally got caught in his employer's sack, does not suffer agonizing shame and humiliation when he is sent to prison? Is she suggesting that betrayer Nixon has a greater capacity for suffering than other citizens who betray a trust? I suppose she is. And the difference, if she would only admit it? Simply that, to Mrs. Luce, Nixon is still "one of us."

KENNETH DANFORTH

Congratulations on publishing the article by Clare Boothe Luce. It made good sense and I am sure that she spoke for the great majority of American people.

If only Congress and the media would now turn their energies to finding out why so many real criminals go free it might again be possible to walk the streets of our cities at night without fear.

JACQUES OZANNE

Nice.

All the big guns of conservatism are being hauled out by the "save Nixon" movement. Clare Boothe Luce moves the latest pointing out that 95 per cent of criminals are never even caught. If this is supposed to mean that we should therefore let the other 5 per cent go, I congratulate Mrs. Luce on finding a good way to balance the budget, as we won't need police stations, jails or courts anymore.

Next she says Nixon's crime wasn't "particularly heinous." Well, all he did was poison the well of justice. When the country's chief law enforcement officer orchestrates a conspiracy to obstruct justice, it's like a cop or a judge taking a bribe—it's doubly bad because they break one law by not enforcing others. Then comes the old wheeze about Nixon having been punished enough. I can't see where he's been punished at all. Yet wasn't "stripped of the presidency," on the contrary he resigned it to avoid impeachment, and thereby salvaged a pension much higher

than what 95 per cent of the rest of us can make by working. His shame and disgrace were not imposed on him, but brought on himself by his own acts. As for clemency, that can only come up after he is tried.

Finally, the aside remark: "Nobody was drowned at Watergate." Assuming there is a valid analogy, let it be noted that for whatever happened at Chappaquiddick Sen. Kennedy has been charged, tried, convicted and sentenced. That's all anybody is demanding for Nixon.

I fall to understand the conservative Republicans' defense of Nixon. As a matter of principle, don't they believe in law enforcement? Pragmatically, don't they know it's bad politics and "bad history" to shield wrongdoers? History's verdict: Cleveland and Coolidge for letting the law take its course, not Truman for trying to get his cronies off the hook. Coolidge overcame the Harding fiasco for the Republicans by putting the malefactors in jail. Truman's misguided loyalty paved the way for the Eisenhower landslide.

JIM BOOTH

Paris.

"Punishment For Nixon?" is a Luce insult to one's intelligence and patriotism. Getting rid of Nixon is a "horror"? No! Abiding him would have been a horror! Luce's insinuation that Nixon's vast and arrogant breaches of the law were boyish pranks is irresponsible gibberish. He was flouting and destroying our liberties—he was a "Godfather" on a national scale! And his "catastrophic humiliation" is of his own device. (Any "good he did his country" was his elected responsibility for which he was paid handsomely.)

May Mr. Nixon experience the same due process of law—no more, no less—as any other citizen.

RUTH NIELSEN

Zurich.

A very interesting article on why Nixon should not be sent to jail by Clare Boothe Luce. However, we cannot agree with her conclusion that since 95 per cent of our known criminals are not brought to trial (for one reason or another) the remaining 5 per cent should also be free from trial.

W. F. GERMON

Lisbon.

Few Americans including Mrs. Luce seem to have sufficient patience and confidence in American justice to let it take its course and leave the meeting out

It's Knievel's Fraud Or, Worse, Obscenity

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Idaho's Snake River Canyon, where every prospect-pleaser and only man is vile, soon will be the scene of a remarkable example of man's work. On Sept. 8, Evel Knievel will try to leap 1,500 feet across the canyon on a 350-mph motorcycle.

Through all of what might be called his adult life, Knievel has devoted himself sedulously and successfully to the task of breaking all his bones. His usual meter is motorcycle jumps over black tracks. But repetition has blurred the keen edge of his act, so the canyon provides a needed change and an opportunity to break all his bones simultaneously.

Obviously he is loopy to the core and tough enough to eat spinach with sand in it. Conversation, especially about himself, tumbles off his tongue. He is a tough, tough, tough, and he expresses himself with especially generous strength on the subject of his own heroism.

But Knievel, and the hard-eyed men who merchandise him, and the mutter-headed people who celebrate him, are enough to alter one's conception of man as nature's final word.

Fraud or Worse

He estimates that he has a 50-50 chance of falling in his jump and falling to his death in the canyon. If the jump is not as risky as it is advertised to be, it is a fraud. If, as seems probable, it does involve serious risk of Knievel's death, it is obscene. Millions of people watching this dreadful spectacle will be happy as giddy crickets at the prospect that they have a 50-50 chance of seeing a man splatter himself on Idaho's rocks.

Asked why she was waiting in a long line to see the gruesomely shocking movie "The Execution," a lady answered: "I want to see what everybody is screaming about." That movie only utilized an immensely appetizing for the grotesque. The wildest Knievel is titillating a barbaric appetite for treating violent death as a spectator sport. Like pornography, the event is brutalizing, anti-life.

Knievel is nimble at mimicking canards for every occasion, and his latest batch includes: "I like to live with a lump in my throat and a knot in my stomach." He also likes a lump in his wallet. When he is not dispensing metaphysical observations such as "the greatest competition in life is death," it is clear that money is the lump into his fist. He is going to make a fortune with this jump.

The voluptuous pleasure of

watching a man risk killing himself evidently is not damaged by the nagging possibility that he might not kill himself. Knievel is building roads to a huge mob of spectators to gather on the rim of the canyon.

Watching Knievel's foul and prize from the canyon rim is a pastime for the proletariat. Spectators must pay \$25. The carriage trade is expected to snap up 50,000 tickets, but millions more will pay \$5 watch on closed-circuit television.

Aim at Children

Knievel or his estate will net at least \$13 million from the jump itself. And his vast promoters and sponsors—the car and T-shirt manufacturers, others—think they can make more than \$100 million from this. Obviously they are aiming at a vast of all ages, but especially at real children.

Knievel's success on the is a consummation devoutly is wished, if only because he would bestow upon him a r less martyrdom and might; his merchandisers rich even beyond their dreams of avenge. The merchandisers know that Knievel plunges to his death living color, he will go down legend and in song. Says a president of the Ideal Toy "If he does go, we hope he'll still be unique. He'll legend."

If Knievel wants to smashing out what might called his brains, that is business. If adults want to watch, that is a free action between consenting compeers. But it would be if there were some exploit to which not even a toy manufacturer would stoop.

The whole wretched bus calls to mind Macaulay's o warning: "The Puritan hated nothing more because it gave to the bear, but because it pleasure to the spectators." S folks, Puritans.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Richard M. Nixon—A Question of Punishing Him

RONI VAN STOLK
Bergen, the Netherlands

According to the results of a poll published in the Sept. 3 issue, 37 per cent of those questioned thought Mr. Nixon should not be prosecuted. In view of the clamor in the vindictive press for its pound of flesh, I find it heartening that this very sizable percentage has the objectivity and compassion to believe Mr. Nixon has suffered enough.

I submit herewith—as a slogan for the vindictive—an unforgettable rhyme I heard many decades ago:

"If a man is down and out, kick him. If he has no friends in town, kick him. If he has no money, kick him. If he has no friends in town, kick him. And kick him."

Though his punishment has been ten times greater than his sin, Hell's portage—push him in, and kick him.

CHARLES SIMON

Monte Carlo.

If the article by Clare Boothe Luce wasn't the silliest I've ever read, it ranks very near the top. The whole thing was such a mish-mash of faulty logic, irrelevant comparisons and misadventured nonsense that it is difficult to know where to begin a criticism. And it is even harder to believe that she was actually the American ambassador to Italy.

Mrs. Luce says, "he did not commit treason, rape, aggravated assault or grand larceny..." There are many who would say that he raped the Constitution, murdered the truth, assaulted the privacy and civil rights of his opponents, attempted to steal almost a half million dollars, and as for treason, Webster's defines

it as a betrayal of trust, and that is precisely what Nixon did to the office of the presidency and the people of the United States.

ARNOLD ABRAMS

London.

Inflation Cure

Economists seem to be divided in two categories: A and B. "A" is strictly political: 2+3=5, or 5, according to political goals. "B" is strictly arithmetic: 2+2=4 and no fooling around. "A" can bring only short term illusory benefits, and long term suffering to everybody.

Politics and economics don't mix.

"B" appears pragmatic and cold, but it is realistic, and would obtain the long-term benefits that we all desperately need.

Let us fervently hope that the new administration will use "B" correct arithmetic, otherwise the nation will continue all the natural, untamable forces of the economy, regardless of political manipulations, will rebel with a vengeance and correct painfully (deep depression) the man-made mess.

Mr. Ford has the rare talent and total credibility necessary to explain directly to the people, in simple and convincing language, the austerity and hard work by government and individuals is the only medicine left to combat inflation.

An intensive program of "Fire-side Chats" would win the full and enthusiastic cooperation of a nation that is hungry for plain "horse-sense" leadership.

We need a corrected FORD slogan: "Nothing to fear but... just a bearable belt-tightening."

WILLIAM FASSIGILL

Minusio, Switzerland.

TWA ANNOUNCES A NEW LOW FARE TO AMERICA— TWA's APEX FARE.

Save over 44% on a Round Trip to America.

Here's how it works:

You can book now on TWA's new Advance Purchase Excursion fare, APEX. It is available from November 1st, subject to Government approval, on TWA's regular scheduled Ambassador Service flights in Economy Class, including 747's.

Your confirmed round trip reservations and ticket purchase must be completed at least 2 months before the date you want to leave for America. However, as an introduction to TWA's APEX fare, you can book anytime this month for November—e.g., you can book as late as September 30th for a November 1st departure.

This new fare is for a minimum stay of 22 days in America. The maximum stay is 45 days.

All you do is to pay for and pick up your round trip ticket no more than 7 days after your reservations are confirmed, but at least 2 months before departure.

Once your ticket has been issued, any change in routing, flight, or departure date will be subject to a 25% cancellation fee. An additional fare collection will also be made if your trip has already begun.

Sorry, no stop-overs permitted en route.

Seats on all APEX flights are limited. To guarantee yourself a seat, book as far ahead as you can.

Savings are based on a comparison with Regular Winter Economy round trip fares to New York from the cities shown. The fares you see below are good anytime through March 31st, 1975.

These may seem like a lot of requirements, but look at how much you can save. Savings similar to those shown below are also available to other TWA cities in America, and from other points in Europe.

Call your Travel Agent now.

Round trip to New York from:

Dublin	£116.90	YOU SAVE	£93.70
London	£122.30	YOU SAVE	£105.70
Paris	F.Frs. 1603	YOU SAVE	F.Frs. 1346
Frankfurt	DM 969	YOU SAVE	DM 874
Zurich	S.Frs. 1162	YOU SAVE	S.Frs. 1148
Milan	Lit 222,800	YOU SAVE	Lir 218,800
Rome	Lit 238,400	YOU SAVE	Lir 248,800

—1974—	Stocks and	Sts.	Net	—1974—	Stocks and	Sts.	Net	—1974—	Stocks and	Sts.	Net
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(Continued on Page 10.)

REGIONAL PRESS

سكالا من الاموال

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

Earnings Increase 277% in First Half

N. Sept. 5 (AP-DJ).—nearly quadrupled at
stoleum Co. in the first
g 277 per cent to \$393.8
om \$104.5 million in the
od last year.

ting this today, BP said
totalled \$3.94 billion com-
h \$1.4 billion in the 1973

e second quarter, net
income rose to \$98.1 mil-
\$97.4 million in the

EC States I to Want Price Rise

DN, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ).—
the 12 member countries
Organisation of Petro-
-porting Countries
were reported today as
a 14 per cent increase
posted (tax reference)
oil.

port by the Financial
e based on an interview
in with Jamshid Amou-
an's minister of the in-
ud chief delegate to

nousejar told the news-
e had been advised by
colleague of the price
the OPEC member coun-
-sided the eight favoring
cent increase do not in-
an.

newspaper said the pro-
-cease would match
PEC's economic com-
-municates was the rate of
among the major in-
-dustries in the first
this year.

ted Mr. Amouzejar, as
be commission also favor-
per cent hike in posted

ministers are due to meet
na Sept. 13 to review
hat have been frozen for
nine months.

Key Supply Lines in U.S.

INGTON, Sept. 5 (AP-
-DJ).—The U.S. money supply
d a seasonally-adjusted
dillon in the week end-
-ing, down from \$381 billion
vious week, the Federal
Board said today.

Fed said the nation's
supply grew at an an-
-nual rate of 4.3 per cent in
the al quarter ended May

c interest statistical half
with rate was 5.7 per
d for the year it was
sent.

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Fee 800 HFL. (\$325)
(including materials, lunches and coffee breaks)

AMSTERDAM
14, 15 & 16 October, 1974
Okura Hotel

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INTERNATIONAL PRECONSULTATION

State of Morocco is launching a preconsultation
choice of companies which will be invited to
tenders for the realization of an oil refinery
flex consisting essentially of:

- ude unit 3,500,000 T.
- stforming with pretreatment 700,000 T.
- rosene hydrotreating 300,000 T.
- s plant with LPG and Oil sweetening units.
- ity facilities.
- roge.

ed companies are invited to send references to the:
Direction Générale de la Société SAMIR
te Postale No. 89, MOHAMMEDIA (Morocco),
before September 15, 1974, new closing date.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dow Chemical to Sue Glenmede

Dow Chemical says it plans to sue Glenmede
Trust to force it to keep its agreement to sell
the controlling share of General Crude to the
chemical company for some \$400 million. Glen-
mede is the trustee of the Glenmede Trust, which
owns 63 per cent of General Crude. International
Paper and Dow have been competing for control
of General Crude and Glenmede last month
agreed to sell the shares to Dow. A day later,
International Paper raised its offer price over the
Dow bid and now Glenmede says that its lawyers
have advised it that it is entitled to withdraw from
the agreement with Dow and accept the International
Paper offer. Dow had agreed to pay \$45 a share for
the common stock and \$180.528 for each preferred
share. International Paper is offering \$50 per
common stock and \$300 for each preferred share.

Natomas, Aquitaine Vie for Thermal

Natomas, the California-based oil and gas com-
pany, has agreed in principle to a tax-free ac-
quisition of Thermal Power Co. for about \$23.5
million in stock. However, Aquitaine of Canada,
plans to make a cash tender offer for all of
Thermal's outstanding shares at \$13 each. Ther-
mal was quoted at \$7 a share, bid, in over-the-
counter trading Wednesday, when the offer was
made. In the Natomas offer, Thermal share-
holders would receive one Natomas share for
every four Thermal shares. Thermal's directors
unanimously approved the exchange ratio. How-
ever, the acquisition is subject to final approval
by Thermal's directors and shareholders, the
Natomas board and regulatory agencies. Aquit-
aine says its offer would be subject to the tender
of at least \$48,000 shares, or about 51 per cent
of Thermal's outstanding shares. If the 16.5 million
shares were tendered, the transaction would be
valued at about \$21.5 million. Thermal Power is
in a joint venture with Union Oil of California

and Magna Power Co. for the production of
geothermal steam. The steam is sold to Pacific
Gas & Electric for commercial generation of
electricity.

Sony Sees Decline in Profits

Sony expects pretax operating profits for the
six months ending Oct. 30 to show a 15.1 per cent
decline from the six months ended April 30.
Senior managing director Toru Yoshii estimates
that profits before tax and special items for the
current six months would total between 15.6
billion and 18 billion yen (about \$52.8 million).
While giving no estimate of after-tax profits for
the current six months, Mr. Yoshii says it also
would show a substantial decline from the 9.08
billion yen for the previous six months. Sales
in the current six months are expected to rise
only 0.6 per cent over sales in the previous six
months to 156 billion yen. Mr. Yoshii notes that
Sony's labor costs rose 37 per cent this year while
material costs were 40 per cent higher. He adds,
however, that Sony has not changed its forecast
that its consolidated net profit for the year ending
Oct. 30 will be about the same as the previous
year.

Japanese Delay Thai Project

Mitsubishi Corp. and six other Japanese firms
have asked for a three-year postponement in
implementing a \$333-million petrochemical
project in Thailand. A Mitsubishi spokesman
says the group is worried about the profitability
of the project due to a sharp rise in construction
costs and a steep decline in demand. The group
intended to build the petrochemical complex by
1978. The other six firms are Mitsui & Co.,
Mitsubishi Petrochemical, Mitsui Petrochemical
Industries, Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Asahi Glass
and Nippon Petrochemicals. Japanese press
reports say a similar project in South Korea
may also be held up.

After Japan Company Grounds Its TriStars

U.S. Airlines Told to Check Rolls Engines

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 5 (AP-
-DJ).—Successful incidents of seri-
ous engine trouble on two L-1011
TriStar jets operated by All Nip-
pon Airways, the domestic Japa-
nese carrier, have sparked inspec-
tions by major U.S. carriers using
the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plane.

All Nippon said it grounded its
six TriStars for precautionary
inspections after the RB211 en-
gines built by Rolls Royce (1971)

Ltd. developed oil-pressure prob-
lems on two jets.

The Federal Aviation Admin-
-istration has notified its field
inspectors to check L-1011s being
operated by the four U.S. carriers
using the planes—Eastern Airlines,
Trans World Airlines, Delta Air
Lines and Pacific Southwest Air-
-lines. Bus U.S.-operator L-1011s
were not grounded by the FAA.

An All Nippon spokesman said

a TriStar with 165 passengers
made an emergency landing using
its tail engine at Tokyo airport
yesterday after the oil pressure
dropped on the two wing engines.
On Tuesday, another TriStar, car-
-rying 306 passengers, had similar
problems and landed using its
tail engine.

According to FAA and Rolls
Royce spokesmen, the problems
stemmed from cracks in the en-
-gine. There have been 10 other
incidents of cracks in RB211 en-
-gines in the past two years, the
FAA spokesman said.

"The cracks, previous to this,
were minor, exterior cracks," he
said. "These cracks were internal
and crossed oil lines, causing con-
-siderable oil leakage. The oil
pressure dropped, and the power
had to be pulled back to a light
idle."

In London, Rolls Royce said
that it has sent a three-man
team of technicians to Japan to
investigate the engine fault.

Flight Resumption
TOYO, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—
All Nippon Airways said today it
hopes to resume flights of the
TriStars in a week by substitut-
-ing engines of a new type.

The company said resumption
of operations will be subject to a
thorough check by the technical
team from Rolls Royce and Japa-
-nese government experts.

INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

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Brussels: 10 Rue de la Loi, T. 20228.
Frankfurt: Wachenheimstr. 12, T. 23015.
Geneva: 40 Rue du Rhône, T. 26230.
Hamburg: Neuer Wall 35, T. 30121.
London (Sec.): 5 Burlington Gardens, T. 01-49-4191.
London (Com): 60 Bishopsgate, T. 01-49-4191.
Luxembourg: 10, Place de la Poste, T. 23012.
Madrid (Com): 10, Plaza de San Francisco, T. 23012.
Madrid (Sec.): 10, Plaza de San Francisco, T. 23012.
Miami: 25 Via S. Andrea, T. 78141.
Munich: Ludwigsstr. 1, T. 26231-7.
Paris: 120 Champs-Élysées, T. 209-23-74.
P. HENTZ INTERNATIONAL
Amsterdam: Luitpoldstr. 61, T. 420 53.
Basel: 28, Jolimont Str., T. 40 18 01.
Brussels: 302 Ave. Louise, T. 49 04 95.
Geneva: 4, Langemont, T. 26 26 71.
London: 52, Bishopsgate, T. 405 28 03.
Madrid: Ave. del Generalísimo 62, T. 409 22 50.
Paris: 16 Place Vendôme, T. 265 02 61.
E. F. HUTTON INTERNATIONAL S.A.
Alger: Oranville 52, 24/26, T. 748 009.
Geneva: 4, Langemont, T. 26 26 71.
Hamburg: Gänsemarkt 21, T. 34 12 13.
London: Mark Lane, SE, T. 40 25 75.
Luxembourg: 10, Place de la Poste, T. 23 01 12.
Munich: Odeonsplatz 18, T. 23 31 32.
Paris: Champs-Élysées, T. 209 23 74.
Zurich: Kollmattenstr. 1, T. 23 11 54.

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PRICES ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1974
S&P Int. Growth Fund. 5.485 5.439
S&P Dollar Fund. 5.316 5.345
S&P Int. Bond Fund. 5.168 5.145
Hampstead Co. Ltd. A51135 A51245
DEALING EVERY MONDAY

PRICES ON AUGUST 28, 1974
Monitor Co. Ltd. A5477 A5748
DEALING EVERY WEDNESDAY

These securities have been placed privately.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Holding & Pierson

September 6, 1974

Petrodollars Said to Be Going to U.S.

But Fed Official Says
The Inflow Is Slight

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ).—Oil money from the Middle East
is beginning to flow into U.S.
banks, Charles Coombs, a senior
vice-president of the Federal
Reserve Bank of New York, said
yesterday, noting these nations
are showing "an awakening in-
-terest" in the New York market.
"We can see chunks of \$100 mil-
-lion or so coming in," he said.

Until recently the Mideastern
countries had been putting their
surplus oil revenues in the Euro-
-dollar market. Mr. Coombs did not
estimate the size of the inflow
into the United States but said
it is still "only a fraction, and a
small fraction, of the total in-
-take" from member nations of
the Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Economists at Morgan Guar-
-anty Trust Co. estimated recently
that the inflow of funds from all
OPEC countries, which include
such large exporters as Venezue-
-la, Nigeria and Indonesia, might
have been as much as \$6 billion
from the beginning of the year
through mid-August.

The OPEC funds are going into
bank deposits, marketable govern-
-ment securities and, to some ex-
-tent, special issues of nonmarket-
-able government agency securi-
-ties, Morgan said.

Mr. Coombs, who is in charge
of foreign exchange operations
for the Fed, said that the Fed
sold the equivalent of nearly
\$100 million of deutsche marks,
Belgian francs and guilders dur-
-ing June and July to prop up
the value of the dollar.

The sales were made during
temporary spurts of weakness in
the dollar when its value over-
-all was showing strength. As a
result, the Fed repaid \$317 mil-
-lion of debt to the Bundesbank
during the three months ended
July 31. In early June, the U.S.
"swap debt" to the West German
central bank was at a peak of
\$381.7 million.

Mr. Coombs said recovery of
the dollar after mid-May was
based on improving trends in the
U.S. balance-of-payments posi-
-tion, higher interest rates in New
York that tended to attract funds
from abroad and the flow of
funds into the United States for
investment by oil-producing
countries.

Most of the June-July inter-
-vention in the foreign exchange
market—the equivalent of about
\$92.6 million—was in deutsche
marks. Of the rest, the equiv-
-alent of \$44 million was in
Belgian francs and \$23 million
in guilders.

During February, March and
April, intervention totaled the
equivalent of \$427 million in DM,
Belgian francs and French francs.

Big Board Prices Soar On Interest Rate Hopes

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (IHT).—
Prices rebounded on the New
York Stock Exchange today on
what many analysts described as
a "glimmer of hope" that inter-
-est rates may start coming down
before too long.

The optimism actually was
triggered after the market closed
yesterday, when the Federal Re-

serve Board announced a cut to
5 per cent from 5 1/2 per cent in
bank reserve requirements on
certain large denominations of
certificates of deposit.

Essentially, the Fed's action will
make available more bank money
for lending purposes.

Analysts said it also provides
a psychological lift for Wall
Street, which has been plagued
by high interest rates and tight
credit conditions most of the
year.

However, the Fed move does
not necessarily mean that inter-
-est rates will be coming down
much soon because "any easing
effect will be very slight and en-
-tirely incidental," a Fed official
said.

By reducing the reserve rate
only on the longer-maturing
large-denomination CDs, the Fed
seems to be indicating that in-
-terest rates will not be declining
sharply anytime soon.

The Fed action also can be
taken as a mild warning in
banks to curb borrowing of short-
-term funds and to lengthen out
their portfolios.

The Dow Jones Industrial aver-
-age rose 23.76 points to 670.76,
while volume fell to 14.21 million
shares from yesterday's 16.93 mil-
-lion.

Ford Motor, strongest of the
automotive issues, gained 1 3/4
to 40. It reported more than a
7 per cent increase in late August
car sales.

General Motors and Chrysler
added fractions, although they
reported lower car sales for the
same period.

Exxon picked up 2 to 64 3/8
in the oil, with Standard of
Ohio ahead 4 1/4 to 48, and high-
-priced Superior Oil 5 to 150.

The American Stock Exchange
index close up 0.93 to 68.31.

The most active issue was Syn-
-tex, closing at 37 3/4, up 2 1/2,
on volume of 66,200 shares.

On the over-the-counter mar-
-ket, the NASDAQ Industrial
index rose 1.47 to 60.73.

In Chicago, corn swung over
an 11 cent range before closing
3 1/2 to 10 cents a bushel (the
limit) up, sorghums ranged over
26 cents but finished mostly 4 to 11
cents higher, with wheat closing
mixed, up 8 cents to down 4
cents a bushel.

In New York, silver closed 14
to 13 cents higher after being
off about 7 cents while copper
was 2 to 1 cent down at the
close.

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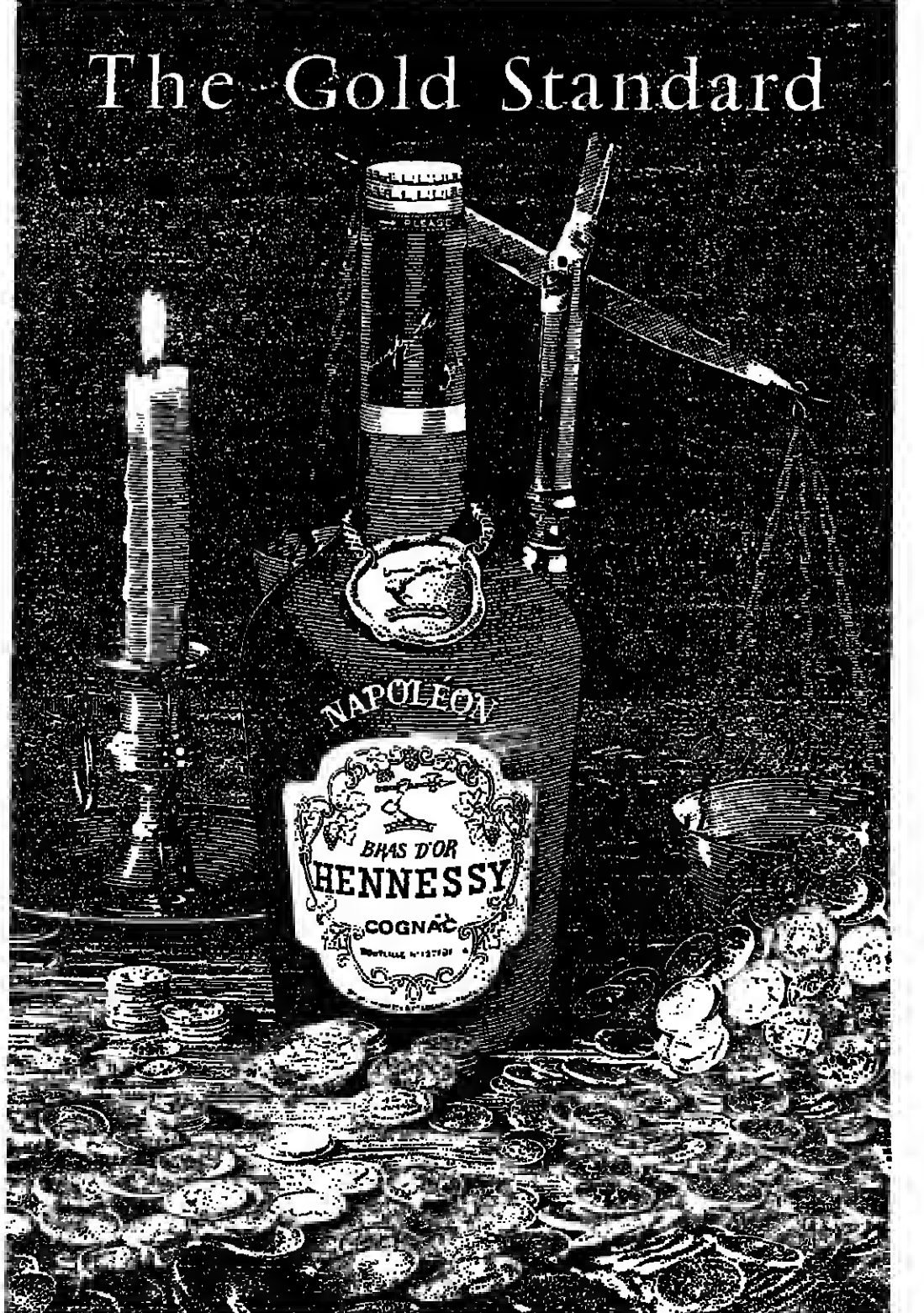
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off about 7 cents while copper
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close.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (Reu-
-ters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks
to their foreign branches fell
\$380 million to \$3,297 billion
in the week ended Aug. 23, the
Federal Reserve reported today.
This was \$495 million more than
the level of Eurodollar borrowing
in the week of Aug. 29, 1973.



Manager Sacrifices No-Hitter for Nothing

DUSTON, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Houston Astros' manager Fred Green did it again last night, the second time in five seasons. Green yanked a pitcher working on a no-hitter but by a run. And also for the second time, the relief pitcher lost the no-hitter and Green lost the game.

Green replaced Don Wilson—who has pitched two no-hitters—with a pitcher in the eighth inning against the Cincinnati Reds.

Wilson, 10-11 this season, had walked five batters, struck out three and hit one through his eight innings.

Dodgers 6, Giants 3

At Los Angeles, Jimmy Wynn slammed a three-run homer, to give the Dodgers a 6-3 victory over San Francisco and maintain their 1 1/2 game lead in the National League West. Wynn connected for his 30th homer, off Randy Tomlin, who pitched six innings and struck out nine batters. He now has 98 RBIs for the season. Ferguson was on via a fielder's choice and Buckner was walked intentionally.

The Dodgers have six games to play with the Reds, including a three-game series in Cincinnati this weekend.

Red Sox Fall Into First-Place Tie With Yanks

More, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Boston Red Sox fell into a tie for first place in the American League East for the first time in nearly two months.

Jim Palmer, who pitched a no-hitter for the Orioles last night, struck out nine batters and walked one in the eighth inning to lead the Orioles to a 3-0 victory over the Red Sox.

Palmer's no-hitter was the first since 1961, when he pitched a no-hitter for the Orioles.

New York Yankees, who Milwaukee 3-0 yesterday, into a tie for the division with the Red Sox.

Palmer's no-hitter was the first since 1961, when he pitched a no-hitter for the Orioles.

Palmer's no-hitter was the first since 1961, when he pitched a no-hitter for the Orioles.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Based on 523 at-bats	Based on 523 at-bats
Batters .345 Stan Musial .342 Hank Aaron .338 Pete Rose .335 Tom Seaver .332 Steve Carlton .329 Tom Seaver .326 Tom Seaver .323 Tom Seaver .320 Tom Seaver .317 Tom Seaver .314 Tom Seaver .311 Tom Seaver .308 Tom Seaver .305 Tom Seaver .302 Tom Seaver .299 Tom Seaver .296 Tom Seaver .293 Tom Seaver .290 Tom Seaver .287 Tom Seaver .284 Tom Seaver .281 Tom Seaver .278 Tom Seaver .275 Tom Seaver .272 Tom Seaver .269 Tom Seaver .266 Tom Seaver .263 Tom Seaver .260 Tom Seaver .257 Tom Seaver .254 Tom Seaver .251 Tom Seaver .248 Tom Seaver .245 Tom Seaver .242 Tom Seaver .239 Tom Seaver .236 Tom Seaver .233 Tom Seaver .230 Tom Seaver .227 Tom Seaver .224 Tom Seaver .221 Tom Seaver .218 Tom Seaver .215 Tom Seaver .212 Tom Seaver .209 Tom Seaver .206 Tom Seaver .203 Tom Seaver .200 Tom Seaver .197 Tom Seaver .194 Tom Seaver .191 Tom Seaver .188 Tom Seaver .185 Tom Seaver .182 Tom Seaver .179 Tom Seaver .176 Tom Seaver .173 Tom Seaver .170 Tom Seaver .167 Tom Seaver .164 Tom Seaver .161 Tom Seaver .158 Tom Seaver .155 Tom Seaver .152 Tom Seaver .149 Tom Seaver .146 Tom Seaver .143 Tom Seaver .140 Tom Seaver .137 Tom Seaver .134 Tom Seaver .131 Tom Seaver .128 Tom Seaver .125 Tom Seaver .122 Tom Seaver .119 Tom Seaver .116 Tom Seaver .113 Tom Seaver .110 Tom Seaver .107 Tom Seaver .104 Tom Seaver .101 Tom Seaver .098 Tom Seaver .095 Tom Seaver .092 Tom Seaver .089 Tom Seaver .086 Tom Seaver .083 Tom Seaver .080 Tom Seaver .077 Tom Seaver .074 Tom Seaver .071 Tom Seaver .068 Tom Seaver .065 Tom Seaver .062 Tom Seaver .059 Tom Seaver .056 Tom Seaver .053 Tom Seaver .050 Tom Seaver .047 Tom Seaver .044 Tom Seaver .041 Tom Seaver .038 Tom Seaver .035 Tom Seaver .032 Tom Seaver .029 Tom Seaver .026 Tom Seaver .023 Tom Seaver .020 Tom Seaver .017 Tom Seaver .014 Tom Seaver .011 Tom Seaver .008 Tom Seaver .005 Tom Seaver .002 Tom Seaver .000 Tom Seaver	Batters .345 Stan Musial .342 Hank Aaron .338 Pete Rose .335 Tom Seaver .332 Steve Carlton .329 Tom Seaver .326 Tom Seaver .323 Tom Seaver .320 Tom Seaver .317 Tom Seaver .314 Tom Seaver .311 Tom Seaver .308 Tom Seaver .305 Tom Seaver .302 Tom Seaver .299 Tom Seaver .296 Tom Seaver .293 Tom Seaver .290 Tom Seaver .287 Tom Seaver .284 Tom Seaver .281 Tom Seaver .278 Tom Seaver .275 Tom Seaver .272 Tom Seaver .269 Tom Seaver .266 Tom Seaver .263 Tom Seaver .260 Tom Seaver .257 Tom Seaver .254 Tom Seaver .251 Tom Seaver .248 Tom Seaver .245 Tom Seaver .242 Tom Seaver .239 Tom Seaver .236 Tom Seaver .233 Tom Seaver .230 Tom Seaver .227 Tom Seaver .224 Tom Seaver .221 Tom Seaver .218 Tom Seaver .215 Tom Seaver .212 Tom Seaver .209 Tom Seaver .206 Tom Seaver .203 Tom Seaver .200 Tom Seaver .197 Tom Seaver .194 Tom Seaver .191 Tom Seaver .188 Tom Seaver .185 Tom Seaver .182 Tom Seaver .179 Tom Seaver .176 Tom Seaver .173 Tom Seaver .170 Tom Seaver .167 Tom Seaver .164 Tom Seaver .161 Tom Seaver .158 Tom Seaver .155 Tom Seaver .152 Tom Seaver .149 Tom Seaver .146 Tom Seaver .143 Tom Seaver .140 Tom Seaver .137 Tom Seaver .134 Tom Seaver .131 Tom Seaver .128 Tom Seaver .125 Tom Seaver .122 Tom Seaver .119 Tom Seaver .116 Tom Seaver .113 Tom Seaver .110 Tom Seaver .107 Tom Seaver .104 Tom Seaver .101 Tom Seaver .098 Tom Seaver .095 Tom Seaver .092 Tom Seaver .089 Tom Seaver .086 Tom Seaver .083 Tom Seaver .080 Tom Seaver .077 Tom Seaver .074 Tom Seaver .071 Tom Seaver .068 Tom Seaver .065 Tom Seaver .062 Tom Seaver .059 Tom Seaver .056 Tom Seaver .053 Tom Seaver .050 Tom Seaver .047 Tom Seaver .044 Tom Seaver .041 Tom Seaver .038 Tom Seaver .035 Tom Seaver .032 Tom Seaver .029 Tom Seaver .026 Tom Seaver .023 Tom Seaver .020 Tom Seaver .017 Tom Seaver .014 Tom Seaver .011 Tom Seaver .008 Tom Seaver .005 Tom Seaver .002 Tom Seaver .000 Tom Seaver

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Atlanta 5, St. Louis 3 Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3 Houston 3, Philadelphia 2 Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 2 Milwaukee 3, New York 2 Montreal 3, St. Paul 2 New York 3, Philadelphia 2 St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2 Texas 3, Houston 2 Toronto 3, Baltimore 2 Washington 3, Chicago 2 White Sox 3, Detroit 2 Yankees 3, Oakland 2 Zephyrs 3, Kansas City 2	Baltimore 3, Toronto 2 Boston 3, Milwaukee 2 Chicago 3, Cleveland 2 Detroit 3, Kansas City 2 Houston 3, Texas 2 Los Angeles 3, Oakland 2 Minnesota 3, St. Paul 2 Montreal 3, New York 2 New York 3, Philadelphia 2 St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2 Texas 3, Houston 2 Toronto 3, Baltimore 2 Washington 3, Chicago 2 White Sox 3, Detroit 2 Yankees 3, Oakland 2 Zephyrs 3, Kansas City 2

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Am's schedule was a lot better than the other airline. I changed my vacation at Heathrow Airport, I enjoyed the flight a lot.

itch! PAN AM. The world's most experienced airline.

Rosewall Tops Amritraj

Tanner Upsets Smith in 4 Sets

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 5 (UPI)—Unseeded Roscoe Tanner picked the quarterfinals of the U.S. tennis championships to record his first-ever victory over Stan Smith while Ken Rosewall showed he's lost none of his old style in defeating Vijay Amritraj.

Tanner defeated third-seeded Smith, the 1971 winner here, 7-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, while Rosewall, a two-time winner and the fifth seed, beat the unseeded Amritraj, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

In a battle of big serves, Tan-

ner, 22, had more firepower and the crowd of 14,838 in center court rose to cheer the younger star.

Tanner, who knocked off seventh-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania in an earlier match, said, "This has to be my biggest victory ever."

Tanner next meets fellow-American Connors.

There were no service breaks in the first set, which went to the tie-break, but Tanner broke for 3-1 and again in the seventh before wrapping up the set.

Smith got back in the match when he broke for 3-1 in the third set and that break was sufficient for the set.

But Tanner went after his prey in the fourth by racing to 5-0 and it was all over.

Rosewall, winner of the title in 1964 and 1970, made it 3-0 over Amritraj after a wretched start today.

He will now meet compatriot and defending champion Newcombe in the semifinals.

Russia Beats U.S. And Evens Series

SEATTLE, Sept. 5 (AP)—Alexander Salkov scored 36 points to lead the Soviet Union national basketball team to a 79-70 victory over the U.S. All-Stars and even their six-game series at one victory each.

The U.S. team, looking ragged at times, fell behind by 11 points in the first half as Salkov hit five of nine field-goal attempts.

David Thompson, the Americans' best player, failed on all four of his tries from the field and had only three points at the end of the first 20 minutes. The North Carolina State star finished with seven points.

Mo Rivers and Ken Carr kept the Americans in contention and helped narrow the gap to 36-33 at the half.

Salkov collected five points in the opening minutes of the second half as the Russians ran to a 45-35 lead with 17 minutes to play. The Russians opened their advantage to 68-53, then held off a challenge led by Rich Kelly and Monte Towe that brought the U.S. team to within six points, 68-63, with 4:37 remaining.

At that point several fights almost broke out and coaches and players from both sides swarmed onto the floor but were restrained by the referees.

At St. Louis, Jim Dwyer's pinch-hit single in the eighth inning drove in Mike McVie to give the Cardinals a 5-4 victory over the Montreal Expos.

McVie led off the eighth with a single for his third hit of the game, advanced to second on a sacrifice and moved to third on a groundout before scoring on Dwyer's hit. The victory moved the Cardinals to within 1 1/2 games of the first-place Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East.

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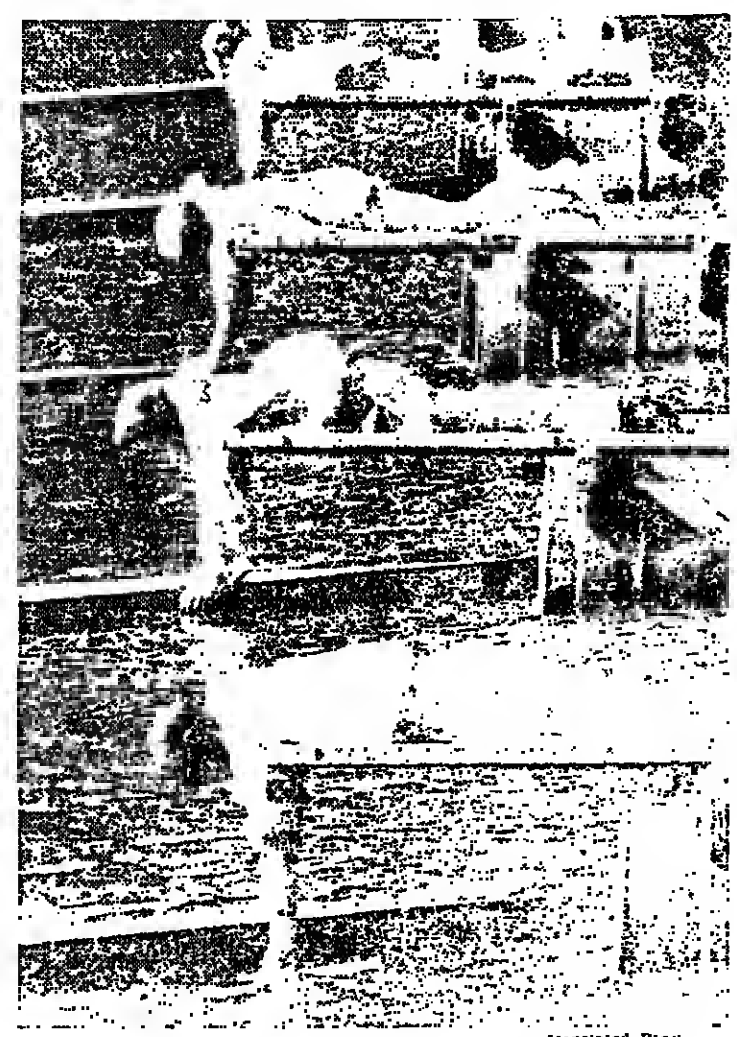
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DON'T ROCK THE BOAT — Swiss schoolgirls lean over their wooden boards to hold the boats steady at the starting line of the world rowing championship.

U.S. Rowers Keep Pace With Russians, Germans

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 5 (AP)—The United States made another big splash at the world rowing championship here today and joined East Germany and the Soviet Union as the big three in the semifinals.

Five U.S. boats came safely through the repechage stage over the sun-drenched Rotsee course. They joined four other American challengers who skipped straight into the semifinals after opening-round victories.

Crews from 32 countries fought

